The Weekly Post.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1874. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1 50.

A QUESTION.

What if your life had been a barren thing—
Barren of all that made it good and wise,
But rich in all that fetters the free soul,
And calm before the world's close scrutinies?

Think if one day upon that desert waste
A great light fell, and, dazzled and struck blind,
You wrapped it like a mantle round your heart,
Nor asked of fate what followed close behind?

Suppose sometimes it glowed clear, warm, and bright,
And lifted you above all common need;
Sometimes it faded pale, and wan, and weak,
And of your toilsome track took little heed;

Whereat you gathered, trembling and afraid,
The treasures of your life—all that was good—
The sacred trusts kept clean from alien hands
By years of melancholy solitude.

And cast them down—a costly gift—to stay
But for a little time the less-ning light,
Dreading so much the purposeless, dark way,
The solemn, dread eternity of night.

Think if the bribe were powerless, and you lay,
Voiceless dethroned—no refuge—none to save;
Would you not doubt the love of help and Heaven;
And ask of Earth one boon—naught else—a grave?

MARY L. RITTER.

—Galaxy for February.

THE DEAD LETTER.

I have a story in my mind, dear reader, which I am going to tell you, although I am embarrassed by a doubt—the doubt which of all others should least enter the heart of a writer—a doubt of his heroine. Now I hold that on this most essential point an author's heroine should always embody, so far as he is able to do it, his idea of perfect womanhood. Let him do his best. Let him make her the most admirable creature the world ever saw according to his way of thinking, and he will find there are plenty of readers who differ from him entirely in their estimate of her. The author's representation of what is sweet, gentle and lovely, will be found by the reader to be silly flat, namby-pamby; his portraiture of sprightly gaiety will be pronounced vulgar hoydenishness, and so forth. Therefore, if the highest ideas of us poor author's deteriorate thus when laid before the public, what must be my bashful misgivings at this moment, conscious of the design of introducing a heroine that I do not even admire myself?

I solemnly protest to the gentle public, and appeal to you, Mr. Editor, to endorse my assertion, that therefore my heroines have been as proper and "*au fait*" as I could possibly make them.

But this one though I disapprove of her, haunts me—I feel compelled to impale her on the point of my pen, as a naturalist does a bug on a pin, and get comfortably rid of her at your expense, dear reader.

In one respect, Susan Morley (she had not even a decent name, the jade) was not deficient; she had good common sense.

But what, pray, does one want with common sense in a heroine? It is altogether a useless commodity. It is, in fact, a superfluous quality in any woman till she is over thirty. Who wants to see a young girl sedate, sensible, and well regulated? To be sure, after thirty, these qualities are not without their value. But as no heroine ever reached that age, the authors very properly dispense entirely with these ingredients in compounding her.

To proceed, this unfortunate, unheroic girl, in spite of only second rate attractions, and her ugly name, had a lover, and withal a very sentimental, handsome, martial-looking lover, whom I present to the reader without a blush, as a perfectly proper hero.

This young man, Midshipman Hartman by name, having some leisure on his hands one summer, had found some amusement in making love to Susan, whose only redeeming quality was, that she was rather pretty. But for this circumstance, which covers a multitude of sins, I should never have had the face to bring her forward at all.

Susan, in her common place way, took all these attentions very coolly; but for all that, there is reason to believe she did not hear all the flatteries of the young midshipman quite unmoved; and no wonder, for certainly it must have been a most unexpected pleasure for a circumspect creature like her to hear herself called angel, goddess and what not.

Still weeks and months went by, and though the youth said a great many pretty things, he did not say the prettiest thing of all—"Susan, will you marry me?" and Susan, it mortifies me to admit, took notice of this omission.

Now Susan was the eldest of a large family in straightened circumstances, and she had early come to a fixed determination, under no circumstances, whatever, to become an old maid. I am happy to note this fact, as proving community of sentiment, at least, on one point between her and other heroines.

When, therefore, another suitor for her favor most unexpectedly appeared in the person of John Plainsail, merchant, she welcomed him with rapture, and what is more, she coolly determined to marry him, if Fred Hartman should prove to be delinquent. (Pity me, kind reader, my task is a painful one.) The new lover John Plainsail, merchant, was very different from the old one. He talked less about love and angels, never quoted poetry, and did not wear brass buttons, but somehow he seemed much more in earnest than the midshipman, and Susan perceived it. Besides, he was a well-to-do man of business, and I actually should not be surprised if Miss Susan had thought that too—but perhaps it would be unjust to bring so heavy a charge without the strongest proof, so I withdraw it.

The time for the expiration of the midshipman's leave of absence was now at hand, and he seemed as far as ever from the point; but Plainsail came to a more speedy decision, and proposed point-blank.

Miss Susan pretended to be taken by surprise, (the artful minx) and demanded time for deliberation.

The time thus gained she used in a manner entirely without precedent, authority, or propriety—but that is not my fault—I wash my hands of the acts of this young lady. She actually sat down and wrote a letter to the midshipman, in which she told him of the offer she had had, and very plainly intimated that now was his time to propose if he ever intended doing so.

For several days Miss Susan waited for an answer to this precious epistle, amusing that credulous gentleman, Mr. Plainsail, meanwhile, with sundry excuses; but as no answer came, and as she moreover learned that Midshipman Hartman had already left Philadelphia to join his ship in New York harbor, she resigned her hopes in that quarter, and prudently made use of the second string to her bow.

The courtship of this couple was somewhat humdrum and prosaic, as the reader will doubtless conjecture; but they go through with it somehow, and it terminated as courtships are apt to do with your sensible people, in marriage.

Years went by, and I suppose time and custom reconciled Mr. and Mrs. Painsail to their fate, for they did not seem to repine at it.

Susan, indeed, did as I have seen other sensible women do before her; she became a devoted wife and mother, and her husband really seemed to respect and admire her exceedingly, but as I have hinted, he was probably a person easily imposed upon. I certainly must admit, however, that Susan did improve with her years. The prudence and circumspection which were revolting in a heroine, seemed not inappropriate in a matron at the head of an establishment.

At all events, I thought I had never seen her so interesting (or interesting at all, for that matter) as she appeared to me one evening when, having walked up street with her husband, I stepped in with him, in a social way, without announcement.

She was sitting in the corner of a large sofa, beside a cosy wood fire which cast a warm glow on her bright cheek. Her children, three or four, I don't know which were climbing about her—some behind her, on the sofa, some on her lap, and some at her feet. The unfortunate idea of a kangaroo with its young was just suggesting itself to my uneducated bachelor fancy, when I heard the enraptured Plainsail murmuring something about Madonna and cherubs, and I instantly, with a facility for which I cannot but give myself credit, substituted that comparison for my own.

Susan started up at sight of her husband, and shoving the children right and left, very unceremoniously, greeted him heartily, then having apologized to me with a not unbecoming blush for the disarrangement of her hair, which one of the children had "pulled down," as she said, she withdrew to arrange it, I suppose.

On her reappearance in a dainty little cap, which gave her a pretty matronly air, her husband drew from his pocket a soiled and crumpled letter, crowded with spot-marks and written directions, saying:

"There, Susan, is a letter which has been seeking you this many a long year, if one may judge from its appearance. An old friend of mine received it from the dead-letter office just as it was about to be burned.

Susan took the letter, and turned it over in her hand. Its original post-mark appeared to be from on board the ship——, which sailed from New York on a long cruise some five years ago. It was directed simply to Miss Susan Morley, without other address or direction. Apparently the writer had supposed all the world must know that the illustrious lady in question lived in Philadelphia. But post-office people being proverbially stupid, had been at fault, as usual, and the epistle, after many trips and counter-trips, had only found its distinguished owner by the merest chance, after five years of journeying and waiting.

Having opened and read this long-delayed letter, Susan burst into a laugh, remarking:

"It is not often a woman receives an offer five years after marriage." Having said this, she burst into tears, and thus came as near having hysterics as a sensible woman ever does, she threw the letter to her husband.

Plainsail and I, by invitation, looking over his shoulder, read as follows:

"MY ANGEL.—Your sweet note struck me like a four pounder. What the mischief does old Plainsail mean by cutting in before me? Cut him dead, my little jewel, and I'll marry you as sure as my name's Frank Hartman as soon as I get back from this cursed cruise. I got my orders before I got your sweet note, my charmer, which I've not had time to answer till now, for I had to be o. p. h. like a shot from Philadelphia to be in time for the ship, which was under orders to sail immediately.

"*Au revoir*, my angel, believe me your adoring lover and future husband,

FRED H.

"Throw old Plainsail overboard at once."

The personage mentioned thus unceremoniously having finished the epistle, began to pace up and down the room in a perturbed manner, casting troubled glances from time to time at his wife, who had again returned to her corner of the sofa, and was vehemently kissing and caressing her youngest child. The good fellow was manifestly perplexed and troubled. At last he paused opposite his wife, and demanded in his plain, awkward way.

"I say, Susan, what does this mean?"

"What, John!" (innocently and sensibly;) "surely you know Fred Hartman was an old lover of mine."

"Yes, I know," admitted Plainsail, but he resumed his discontented walk.

After a time, pause number two.

"But, Susan, what does it mean!"

"What, John? That letter should have come five years ago."

"Yes, I know."

Walk number three—pause number three.

"But, Susan, that is not what I want to know. What did you mean by crying just now? and how would things have been, if that letter had arrived in proper time?"

"Come, John," said Susan, laughing, "I don't think it's worth while to be jealous of a dead man—for I saw by the papers that poor Fred died of intemperance six months ago. But I'll be candid with you, John, as I always have been, you know. If that letter had come in time I would not have been your wife; but if you want to know what made me cry, I will tell you it was from nervous dread and joy, to think what misery I escaped, and what happiness I gained, all from the miscarriage of a letter Oh, John, not to have a million a minute and found, for the rest of my life, would I have had that letter to come in time!" (Practical still—the reader perceives.)

As Susan finished this somewhat long speech, her hand was stretched out to her husband, and her brimming eyes raised, with an expression of sincerity it was impossible to doubt, to his face.

Plainsail was enraptured, and instantly made a suitable connubial recognition of his wife's satisfactory explanation—a liberty in my presence which I resented, but pardoned, after a short, but sharp, inward Christian struggle.

Indeed, I must confess, though I am not fond of sweet, domestic scenes myself, (since being an old bachelor, they rather grate on my feelings) that Susan, with her sleeping babe on her lap, and her face all alight with affection, did appear to more advantage than I ever expected to see her.

The tender scene I have described was followed by a short confidential whisper from Mrs. Plainsail to her husband. The latter immediately sprang up from the sofa with a lively air, and rang the bell briskly

The servant appeared.

"Jim!" cried his master, "go to the corner, and bring us a hundred of the best oysters—and, Jim, bring from the cellar a bottle of the prime old port—you like port best, my love, I think! Yes, Jim, the port, and anything else nice there is in the house!"

The oysters appeared in good time, and were excellent, as I can testify, for I was easily prevailed on to stay and help this sensible couple to celebrate in this sensible manner the arrival, or rather miscarriage of the (at first) dangerous dead letter.

CLERGYMEN in some parts of Germany do not appear to be very well paid, judging from the following advertisement which recently appeared in a Hessian journal: "A minister's wife, aged forty-two years, the daughter of one of the superior clergy, desires, having previously obtained her husband's permission, to obtain employment as a cook, in consequence of the pressure of circumstances. She has, so far, brought up five sons and two daughters, that they are independent of her, and believes her greater experience will command better wages than those which either of her daughters can obtain. The name of this unfortunate person is known to the editor."

OUR MOTHER.

Our mother's lost her youthfulness,
Her locks are turning gray,
And wrinkles take the place of smiles—
She is fading every day.
We gaze at her in sorrow now,
For though we've ne'er been told
We can but feel the weary truth—
Our mother's growing old.

Our mother's lost her youthfulness,
Her eyes grow dim with tears,
Yet still within her heart there shines
Some light of other years;
For oft she'll speak in merry tones,
Smiles as in youth she smiled,
As o'er her heart some memory steals
Of when she was a child.

Our mother's lost her youthfulness,
The light step has grown slow,
The graceful form has learned to stoop,
The bright cheek lost its glow,
Her weary hands have grown so thin,
Her dear hands tremble now;
"Passing away," in sad, deep lines,
Is traced upon her brow.

Our mother's lost her youthfulness,
Her smiles are just as kind,
Her tones to us are soft as ever,
Where should we dearer find?
But as we note the trembling tongue,
And mark the stooping form,
A sad voice whispers to our hearts—
"Ye cannot keep her long."

Our mother's lost her youthfulness,
We see it every day,
And feel more drearily the truth,
She soon must pass away.
Ah! even now the "boatman pale"
We fear is hovering nigh,
Waiting with white sails all unfurled—
He will not heed our cry.

But gently bear the wearied form
Into the phantom bark;
She will not fear—Christ went before,
The way will not be dark;
And safe beyond the troubled stream,
Her tired heart's strife o'er,
Our angel mother, glorified
Will grow old nevermore.

ANTI-SPIRITUALISM—REVELATIONS OF A MEDIUM.

In Birmingham, England, has been found an Anti-Spirtual Association. At a recent meeting of its members, Mr. R. J. Lees, a former trance-medium, proceeded to deliver an address descriptive of his experience in spiritualism. He had discovered it to be a delusion, but still he was not bigoted in his belief. The spiritualists in Birmingham urged him to take the superintendence of developing all their mediums and he held seances for that purpose in Suffolk street. Now for the mode of development. To develop tipping mediums, all they had to do was to let them sit at a table, and if the conditions were favorable and they had developed fully, the table would tip. Then they had speaking mediums and seeing mediums, which were more difficult to develop. Speaking mediums went into the trance, and if they could not go off by themselves, they were sent off by mesmeric passes, from one of the circle. Next, as to seeing mediums; if they wished to see any of their departed friends, he would give them instructions. He used to be a seeing medium and used to see spirits so that he could not distinguish them from real men; but, strange to say, that after giving up spiritualism about three months he had never seen a spirit, though he possessed all his other faculties of mediumship. How did they develop a seeing medium? The most nervous persons they could find made the best seeing mediums. They must go home, shut themselves in a dark room, bandage over their eyes, and sit there for half an hour. That was the first night, and they must repeat it till they could see spirits. That was the way to develop a seeing medium; it was the way he developed two or three persons who at the present time were good mediums amongst the spiritualists. Mr. Lees next went on to speak of the mistakes made by spirits, their general forgetfulness of names and the impossibility of testing many of their communications. Among other things he mentioned that the spirit of John Skelt, a Scotch minister, made the mistake on one occasion of manifesting himself in Birmingham and Wolverhampton at the same time. At one time the Birmingham spiritualists were honored by some very exalted spirits. He remembered one night a speaking medium was speaking, and on the name of the spirit being asked, the reply given was, "Jesus Christ." He (Mr. Lees) said, "Are you the Jesus Christ set forth in the New Testament as the Savior of the world?" The answer was "Yes;" but on his asking, "Are you the Saviour of the world?" the reply was "No." There were persons present in that room who were sitting with him in circle sometime at the end of 1867, or commencement of 1868, when they received a communication from Dr Livingstone, who, at that time, was supposed to have been cruelly murdered in Africa. It took about an hour and a quarter to make the communication through the table. The spirit of Dr. Livingstone told them that he had been shot; that five Africans attacked him, but before he was killed himself he managed to "settle" four of them; also that he was buried in a village with about twenty-six letters in its title, &c. He quoted instances to show that the spiritualists themselves did not thoroughly believe the communications made to them from the spirit world.

THE HOME OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

[Wash. Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

The house is a new one, which is beautiful in all its appointments. The walls of the parlors are papered in rich crimson and gold. In the front room the carpet is a medallion in white, blue, white and roses are mingled. The next room has a turkey carpet that is a soft pile of velvet. The halls and dining rooms have Persian carpets. There are all kinds of furniture, in chairs, ottomans, and sofas of different styles, in satin, of crimson, or blue. The chandeliers are crystal, the curtains of heavy satin, the tables are inlaid with mosaic, cabinets of buhl, clock and vases of Sevres, in the bay window a Jardiniere, with panels of Florentine mosaic, superb blooming plants in this, while bouquets of rare exotics are everywhere.

Mrs. Belknap has displayed her faultless taste in the selection of her furniture and ornaments during her recent visit to Europe. The year she passed abroad was well employed in preparing for this grand denouement of receiving first on New Year's Day, in her elegant home, with her own charms enhanced by perfection in dress, and happy wedded love.

Some persons might have marred the fine effect by their impatience to assume the role and display their possessions, but, like a skilful general or tactician, she would not move until all her preparations were complete, and now she is master of the situation. She is preeminently the belle of the Cabinet, and her sway will be undisputed.

No matter how richly Mrs. Belknap dresses, simplicity is always the conspicuous feature. She is never overloaded with trappings or ornaments. Her fine form always looks well in the long, sweeping train, without any bunchings at the back. The corsage reveals the outlines of bust and waist, with only soft, rich white lace to relieve the plainness. She has a finely shaped head, and her hair is as dark as the raven's wing. She wears it close to her head, and as smooth and glossy as was once considered essential for beauty before blonde wigs and hair *a la* harum scarum came in fashion.

On Wednesday last Mrs. Belknap wore a black silk, with facings of pearl gray silk. As in all French dresses, the combination and detail of the two colors are indescribable. She wore a collarette of white lace that reached to the waist of her dress, and jet ornaments in her hair. Her face looked illuminated in its brightness and freshness of color. She is a superb brunette that no blonde beauty can approach. In the evening she appeared with her husband at the Bachelors' German and wore black velvet with low corsage and sleeves.

FASHION.

[N. Y. Mail.]

The traveling dress of the Duke of Hamilton's bride was dark green velvet trimmed with silver fox fur, with bonnet and muff to match.

A modification of the Elizabethan ruff is a standing collar of black lace made over foundation muslin, the lace being studded with gilt beads in elaborate profusion.

This from the London Court Journal: "The Americans are displaying our shame and their own 'cuteness in the ears of American ladies. The Alabama English sovereigns are being worn as jewelry."

The newest French bonnets are trimmed almost exclusively with feathers of three or four different shades. All knicknacks, gilt or steel stars, daggers, etc., are ignored.

Bonnets have undergone a material change in shape since autumn. The real French model—something in the Maud Muller style is being generally adopted by the leading ladies of fashion here, and as a rule is very becoming.

The velvet and fur combination so popular this winter in street costumes is one of the most elegant and stylish introduced for many years. Nothing can be handsomer or richer than real fur and real velvet.

Umbrellas for the fashionable young women of the period are of navy blue serge silk with ivory handles cut in the form of a cross. They are not ornamented in any way with silver or gold, and for that reason are very genteel and "nice looking."

Filigree jewelry is looming up again. The new designs and patterns are stylish and pretty, but would be still more so if shown in gold. This is especially true of the miniature trunks with lock, handles, straps, and even label complete. Perhaps jewelers will take the hint.

The only recent change in the style of wearing the hair is the addition of the coronet braid. It forms rather heavy headgear for the thin faces of American women, and is not, as a rule, becoming. When the coronet is surmounted by an *aigrette*, or feather, as is the fashion for full dress, a lady's head from top to eyes measures in the neighborhood of two or three feet.

Gentlemen's fashions are gradually undergoing a decided change. Frock coats are now worn with skirts, trousers are full, almost "peg-top", and overcoats, or top-coats as they are called in England, are made to come far below the knees, especially the frock top-coat. There is no change in the evening dress, and white neckties are the correct thing in London and New York fashionable circles, although some gentlemen persist in wearing black or lavender.

THE ORANGE GROVES OF CALIFORNIA—THE REGION AROUND LOS ANGELES.

[Los Angeles Correspondence of the Alta California.]

The orange groves are a magnificent sight to behold just now, laden as they are with their golden burdens—golden in seeming and golden in reality. The harvest is just commencing, and large quantities are daily arriving at the depot to be shipped to San Francisco and elsewhere. One dealer, of San Gabriel, sold his orange crop for $30 per thousand. His orange grove covers five acres, and contains 500 trees. Estimating these at 1,000 oranges each, the crop is worth $15,000. Three thousand dollars an acre is a pretty good return for their cultivation, and nearly all clear profit, for the crop was sold on the trees. One acre in southern California can be made to yield as great a clear profit by semitropical nut and fruit culture as 20 to 30 acres in the eastern states devoted to ordinary kinds of farming. When one looks at the loads of the luscious fruit daily coming into town, and thinks of the immense profit they must yield to their owners, he cannot help but wish he had come here some twelve or fourteen years sooner and gone into the orange business. But now things have changed, and the new-comers will have greater facilities and advantages at starting in the business than the old and now fortunate pioneers had, for much time is saved by buying trees of five or six years old, which can be obtained at from seventy-five cents to two dollars each; and as larger and more numerous markets of all kinds of produce have since been opened, with greater facilities of transportation, the planter, while waiting for his oranges to grow, does not have so long to wait for his means of support. All kinds of vegetables can be cultivated between the rows of orange trees—peanuts, potatoes, melons, pumpkins, beans, squashes, and peppers, and many other things. Ramie, too, could be cultivated with success, and mulberries. Some planters sow the intervening space with barley, and when this crop is harvested, they put in a second one of corn, and thus make it pay very well. Nothing but industry is required to obtain success. It seems to me as if every one, after this first look, would come here and go to work. The town is steadily growing, new-comers, are consiantly arriving, and new buildings going up on all sides.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

One day from the record of Queen Victoria's eventful life, per Court Circular:

Windsor Castle, Dec 13.—The queen walked in the grounds yesterday afternoon, attended by the marchioness of Ely.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein dined with the queen in the evening.

The dean of Westminister and Lady Augusta Stanley and the Right Hon. Dr. Lyon Playfair had the honor of being invited.

Her majesty, with Princess Louise of Hesse and Princess Beatrice, drove over to New Lodge, and visited M. and Mme. Van de Weyer, this morning.

The Hon. Flora Macdonald has left the castle.

The Hon. Horatio Stopford has arrived at the castle as maid of honor in waiting.

Dec. 14—The queen attended by the marchioness of Ely, walked in the grounds yesterday afternoon.

CHICAGO JEWELERS.

WHY SO MANY OF THEM HAVE RECENTLY COME TO GRIEF.

There is probably no city in the country that has so many costly and elegant jewelry stores as rebuilt Chicago. They are among the finest in the world. Many of them are located in the most prominent portions of the city, and are fitted up with a lavish disregard of expense, having tesselated floors, marble counters, and exquisitely carved cases, in which the goods are displayed.

In spite of the flattering prospects with which they started out, along with all other trades in Chicago, the jewelry business has suffered more than any other. For some weeks past there have been rumors of compromises among the jewelers with their creditors. In a few cases, their troubles have forced them into Bankrupt Court. There were commenced, yesterday proceedings against Roddin & Hamilton, John B. Mayo, and Bigler & Co., and, several days ago, against A. H. Miller. The first-named firm has gone into voluntary bankruptcy. It is alleged by the petitioners that Mr. Roddin has misappropriated part of the stock belonging to the firm, and it is claimed that this materially injured the business prospects of the house, and precipitated the present situation. The proceedings against Mayo were instituted by the Whiting Manufacturing Company, which alleges that fraudulent assignments have been made. Bigler & Co. have been thrown into bankruptcy because it was alleged that they had allowed attachments to issue against them. A. H. Miller came to grief on account of default of payment of overdue paper.

The causes of their embarrassment are not difficult to trace. They had increased their expenses largely since ante-fire time, and had ordered unusually heavy stocks in anticipation of the trade this year. The goods were on hand when the panic came and the jewelry trade was naturally the first affected, for, when people feel the necessity of retrenchment, articles of ornament are the first cut off. The consequence was that, while the jewelers usually do a thriving business for two or three months prior to the Christmas holidays, the trade did not commence this year until about the 12th of December, and all the business they were able to do was concentrated within two or three weeks; and, though of fair proportions during that time, it fell off in toto immediately after the holidays, leaving much larger stocks on hand than usual. The fact that the blow struck so many of the jewelers at the same time is accounted for by the circumstance that all order their goods at about the same time, and, owing to certain customs of extension, their paper falls due within a week or two of one another. There are also more jewelry stores in Chicago than there ever were before, and there has been an unnatural and overwrought competition among them. Notwithstanding these facts, it is not probable that affairs are in any worse condition in Chicago than in other cities, for there are still large houses here that are able to hold their heads above water, and throw open the most attractive and magnificent jewelry establishments to be found in this country. It is probable that some of those against whom proceedings in bankruptcy have been commenced will be able to make an adjustment of their affairs satisfactory to their creditors.—[Chicago Tribune, 20.

THE CORCORAN GALLERY.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette present upon the opening of the Corcoran Gallery in Washington City writes.

On entering the large Hall of Paintings the first thing that catches the eye is the large life size portrait of the founder, Mr. Corcoran. It is by Elliott, and is quite worthy of that eminent portrait painter. And it happened that as we entered Mr Corcoran himself was standing beneath the picture, seeming in excellent health, dressed very much in the same style as the portrait, and standing very nearly in the same pose. The excellence of the likeness was seen at once; and the picture will gain in value as the years roll on. By far the finest paintings in the room are by the modern French artists. Chief among these is the grand "Dead Cæsar," Gerome. It is a large picture, and the single figure is life size. It is a most poetic and impressive picture. "The foremost man in all the world" lies dead on the floor of the empty Senate house. On the dais the curule chair is overturned, and the draperies show marks of the struggle. He lies foreshortened to the spectators so that his head is nearest to us, and we look down along the dark haughty features; half muffled in the bloody toga. The little that can be seen of the face is intensely expressive. The right arm is bare and stretched out. Near the hand lies the stylus that he had used to defend himself. The strong nervous arm seems still corded with the struggle, but is gashed across by a wound that must have relaxed the fingers. The toga is cut through and dabbed with blood, and blood has spattered on the base of Pompey's statue.

But grand as the figure is, the most impressive and poetic part of the picture is the desolate hall. It is dead Cæsar alone that touches us. And this feeling of loneliness and silent horror is intensified by the vast size of the hall, which is suggested by a colonnade of stately pillars retreating in a long perspective, and lost in the gloom. The mosaic pavement is so managed as to carry the eye back far into the scene, and there is a dusty horror in in the twilight atmosphere. There is one fine imaginative touch in this mosaic floor. Its center piece is a Medusa head, fixed in a look of strong horror; and leading from the body of the dead Cæsar, *across this face*, there is a path of bloody footsteps, where the assassins fled away and left great Cæsar dead.

A MERE MATTER OF TASTE.

A few days since a young lady was invited by a physician to take a buggy ride. The invitation was accepted, and the twain rode out into the country. The physician who happens to be connected with a medical college now in full blast in this city, suggested to his fair friend that they visit a graveyard. The lady consented, and when fairly inside the inclosure, the doctor espied the sexton. Handing over the reins to his companion he alighted from his buggy, and was soon by the side of the grave-digger. After a few minutes' conversation the Doctor returned, and inquired of his female friend if she had any objections to riding back home with a corpse. The lady, non-plussed by such a proposition, wanted an explanation, and in reply was told that the Sexton had just sold him a fine subject for his college, which he desired to take home; that if he waited some other college would get it. The astonished lady then blandly remarked that if the body could be put under the seat of the buggy she would have no objections, but that if she had to ride home with her feet resting upon it, she preferred to be excused. The body was not brought in on that trip, but came in an hour or so later. The lady vows that she has taken her last ride with a physician bent on "such horrid expeditions."—[Cin. Commercial.

THE PORTRAIT.

BY MINNIE J. OWREY.

It hangeth there, a sacred thing,
A relic of the yore;
Oh! 'round it what sweet mem'ries cling,
"Of days that are no more."
It brings a dream departed now
Of joy that was to be;
It brings an early broken vow
With all its woe to me.

That laughing eye of sunny brown,
That lovely girlish face,
Is from that portrait looking down,
With all the old time grace.
The golden hair around the head,
In curling tresses waves,
I cannot o'er believe her dead,
This thought my fancy saves.

I take it down,—the canvas kiss,
And softly whisper "Nell,"
But at my side her form I miss,
Where is she, can you tell?
Where is she in the summer's eve,
When all this earth is still,
Where is she, when I mourn and grieve;
As day breaks o'er the hill.

A tear falls down while thus I speak,
Upon the forehead fair;
Perchance you smile and deem me weak,
You know not my despair;
I'll hang the portrait up once more,
My lonely room to grace,
And muse on her as in the yore
When I can see the face.

I turn and in the mirror see,
A form that's growing old,
The trial has left its weight with me,
The tale will soon be told.
For soon I know my angel bride,
Our souls as one shall dwell,
That I shall have you by my side
My darling, long lost Nell.

FARM NOTES.

WINTERING SHEEP WELL.

For the benefit of beginners, I will give a few short rules for wintering a flock of sheep successfully, which many years of experience has proved indispensable:

First—The sheep must be fed under cover. At least one-third of the fodder is saved thereby, while the comfort and consequent thrift of the flock is much enhanced.

Second—No more hay should be fed at any one time than will be eaten up clean before the time for the next feeding. (This of course, pre-supposes good hay, cut early, well cured). All domestic animals do the best when so fed. The number of times of feeding is immaterial, but the racks must be cleared at the time of feeding. Of course more will be eaten on a cold day than when the weather is warm—the right amount is soon learned by an intelligent shepherd.

Third—The flock must have access to good clear water twice, or more, every day. Sheep drink more in proportion to their weight, than cattle; they usually drink two or three times while eating a single feed of hay, if the water is convenient of access. They will eat snow rather than drink poor water, or rather than go a long distance through a storm for their drink.

Fourth—They must be fed regularly. They are as much creatures of habit as the human family. They are uneasy if, by any accident, they are not fed at their regular time. Twice a day—at 8 A. M. and again at 4 P. M.—seems to satisfy the flock and the owner. If grain is fed, it must be given at the same hour each day.

Fifth—They must be free from parasitic insects or contagious disease like the scab or foot-rot. It does not pay to furnish feed for ticks all winter, nor supply the great drain to the system caused by sore feet.

Sixth—Their sheds or stables should be impervious to cold storms, and, at the same time, well ventilated. Sheep dread cold winds, and at the same time, the ammonia in a close stable is very injurious, even killing lambs in a single night, as the writer learned by sore experience. Cold is not at all injurious, provided the wind is not allowed to dritt the sheds full of snow. Sheep eat a little more in very cold weather, but look plump and contented. But if exposed to cutting winds they soon "gaunt up," and huddle together in a dis contented sort of a way, losing their flesh rapidly.

Seventh—Lambs (tegs) should have a little grain every day, unless kept in very small flocks. Oats are as good as anything; corn and bran mixed are good; while corn alone is better than not any grain. I have found it pays to feed a little grain to all the flocks, the hay saved more than paying for the grain used.

Eighth—The shepherd must be patient, good natured man, able to drive his sheep from one place to another alone, by saying "come!" Sheep cannot be handled too carefully. No boys should be allowed to play boisterous game around the sheep pens. The sheep must be kept quiet.—Cor. Stock Journal.

HOW GOOD BUTTER IS MADE.

The Boston Journal of Chemistry says:

"The market is abundantly supplied with poor butter, but of finer qualities the supply is very limited. It is a matter of wonder that dairy farmers do not regard their interests more wisely in manufacturing this more important farm product. It requires but a very little more skill and care to send to market butter which finds a ready sale at high prices, than to send that which nobody wants, and which, if sold, goes at a low price. It is impossible for any butter producer to be in the slightest degree independent and above board, who is contented to make an article of second or third quality. If a dairyman in Vermont, New Hampshire, or any other State wishes to conduct his business successfully, let him come to the city and ascertain the character of the product which every dealer is anxious to procure and for which he is willing to pay high prices in ready money. Many farmers at a distance from the city do not really know what perfect butter is, having never seen the article. Finding as we do a ready sale for our milk almost at our own door, we have not, to much extent, turned it into butter; therefore our supplies come from those who raise milk under different circumstances. So difficult is it to procure perfect butter in the market, that frequently we have waited a week before any could be found; when found, the price is about double that for which ordinary qualities are sold, and the price is cheerfully paid. How to make good butter can be easily understood. Good butter cows are necessary, and also care and perfect cleanliness in milking, straining, and setting the milk. Without cool, airy, sweet rooms, specially designed for dairy purposes, it is impossible to make perfect butter. It cannot be produced in ordinary farm-houses, with ordinary conveniences. Those who produce butter largely, or even moderately, should have plenty of ice in summer; and in winter, the warmth needed should not come from a stove in the room, as it is difficult to prevent contamination by dust and gases. The art of making good butter is like other industries—it must be learned; and there are certainly no investigations that a dairy farmer can make, which will give him better pecuniary returns for his trouble."

AT Plattsburgh, N. Y., the churches are closed and all assemblies forbidden, on account of small pox.

VARIETIES.

A WEDDING dress, ordered in Paris, for the Grand Duchess Maria, of Russia, cost $5,200.

IT is suggested that when a lady presides over a public meeting it would be more proper to address her as "chairmadam" than "chairman."

ACCORDING to the Church Union, a Baltimore church has had for its pastor, in the order named, the Rev. Messrs. Furniss, Bellows, Sparks, Blazup and Burnop.

MRS. JOHN C. Fremont writes to a gentleman in Philadelphia that the report declaring her husband to be afflicted with a cancer is entirely false, and that the General's health is excellent.

THE prettiest new face, some say the prettiest woman, in Washington this year is the wife of the New Arkansas Senator, Dorsey. She is a Spanish-looking beauty, with very long, black lashes, dark eyes, and rather small, tidy figure.

VERY few of the aristocratic and fashionable families of Madrid are to be found in that city this winter. They have apparently left the country, a large number being in Paris. The moral condition of Madrid is represented to be dreadful.

A FRENCHMAN condemned to death for murdering his wife and child without extenuating circumstances, demurred to the sentence, because capital punishment had been abolished in France for political offenses, and he had killed his wife and child for no other reason but because they were Legitimists.

IT is reported that a Kentucky legislator, who couldn't read, sent up to the Speaker's desk, the other day, his whisky bill, thinking it a petition from his enlightened constituency. The Speaker, who, happily was a better scholar than his colleague, discovered the mistake in time to prevent its reception.

A DUBUQUE man hired a policeman at three dollars per night to watch his wife, and she was at the same time paying the same man four dollars per night to watch her husband.

A MAN who was trying to dead-beat the Lake Shore Road by playing deaf and dumb was asked by the conductor how long he had been so, and he replied: "Why, man, I was born this way!"

A TRADESMAN advertises anti-breach of promise ink, and says that writing with this ink disappears before one month, thus avoiding the system of ridicule to which old and young promise breakers are now exposed.

WHENEVER the Emperor William is reported seriously ill, immense crowds collect in front of the Palace in Berlin, and await intelligence of the death or recovery. Often times they are unruly and keep up a dismal groaning and moaning, until the police and soldiers clear them away. This sort of thing must cheer an invalid.

ONE wet night in Boston recently, visitors to a public hall found a man at the entrance holding out a ticket check, and saying, "Umbrellas please." People gratefully resigned their wet umbrellas to his custody, but when the entertainment was over, both man and umbrellas had disappeared.

MARY SHERRICK, of Bridgeport, Ct., has sued John Harris, of the same city, for breach of promise, asking $15,000 damages. Harris says that Miss Sherrick has amused herself for some time past by sending him packages containing dead rats and other delicate tokens of attention. He does not think he entitled to further satisfaction for injuries sustained.

MRS. IRWIN H. BREDLINGER, wife of a prominent citizen of Norristown, Pa., while ill, went to the Schuylkill on Saturday evening, took off her clothing, and, throwing herself into the water, was carried over the dam and drowned. The whole town was alarmed by the ringing of church bells when she was missed, and the body was soon recovered.

A CLERK in the Boston postoffice has been detected in the pilfering of letters by his habit of incessantly sneezing while sorting letters. It was in paroxysms of sneezing that the pocket-handkerchief played a very important part, at the same time covering the distorted countenance and some one letter selected from a packet in hand. The detectives watched his sneezes, and finally discovered that a letter disappeared with each outburst.

FIVE negroes were killed in a row near Montrose, Alabama, recently. Two of them got into a dispute, and one shot the other dead. A brother of the slain ran up with an axe and split open the head of the man who had fired the fatal shot. A friend of dead man No. 2 killed murderer No. 2 with an axe, and a fifth negro soon laid the last axe-man low with the same deadly weapon. Before the fourth negro was cold, another axe laid No. 5 dead on the heap. The surviving murderer is a broad.

A FEATURE among the decorations at a Boston dinner recently was a salmon trout, composed of choice flowers, made upon a suitable base. The sides were formed of white and the belly of red carnations, with a delicate shading of fine dark blossoms upon the back, while the fins were composed of tube roses and the tail of small rosebuds. The gill covers were made of geranium leaves, having dark bands about their edges, which counterfeited nature remarkably; artificial eyes were added, and a Scotch-fly hooked in the "jaws."

NOT long since a very nervous lady took passage at the Tip-Top House, White Mountains to descend by the almost perpendicular railroad. Her fears were apparent to every one, and the following unique dialogue took place between her and the conductor: Lady—Mr. Conductor, how do you hold these cars when you want to make a stop? C.—Madam we apply the brake, which you see there. Lady—Suppose, Mr. Conductor, that brake should give way, what do yo do then? C.—Madame, we then apply the double-acting brake, which you see at the other end of the cars. Lady.—But Mr. Conductor, suppose that break should not be sufficient to check the cars, where will we go then? C.—Madame, that depends entirely upon how you have lived in this world!

MIRZA YUSSUF KHAN, one of the ablest and most popular of the statesmen of Persia, has been executed. Yussuf was educated in Europe at the cost of the Shahs and studied for some time in Paris. On his return he brought with him extracts from French law books which he translated into Persian and embodied in a code, of laws adapted for use in his own country. During a famine the Shah directed Yussuf to go to Astrakhan to purchase provisions for his starving subjects, at the same time supplying him with a considerable sum of money out of the public treasury for that purpose. Yussuf went to Astrakhan, but he only spent a portion of the sum entrusted to him in the purchase of provisions, and kept sixteen thousand tomauns for himself, thereby causing the death of thousands of people whom the money might have provided with food. When the Shah returned from his tour in Europe, he at once ordered an inquiry into Yussof's conduct, and his guile having been clearly proved, sentenced him to death.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1874.

"GATH" of the Chicago Tribune predicts an anti- administration majority in the House at Washington before the Centennial year of our Independence.

THE Philadelphia Evening Bulletin advises the President to hold on to his increased pay. The Pittsburgh organs have not yet been heard from on that subject.

CONGRESSMAN Negley was one of the twenty-five that voted against repeal of salaries, because it is said, the bill allows Grant to go on grabbing an extra twenty-five thousand dollars a year.

THE Republicans of the Nineteenth ward, Philadelphia, have nominated Mrs. George W. Woolmer and Mrs. Harriet W. Paist for school directoresses. Under the new Constitution they are eligible.

THE House Committee on Elections have reported on the West Virginia election case spoken of yesterday, declaring in favor of the October delegation. This settles the disorganizer Davis of the First District.

AN Evansville, Indiana, paper brings out Judge Otto for Chief Justice. We are glad it has done so. It affords us a great deal of pleasure to chronicle the fact that there is a Judge Otto in Indiana. All our readers ought to know it.

NEWMYER, of the Allegheny delegation, opposed the publication of notice for legislation as provided in Brockway's bill, because it provides for each party, but the House thought better of it. We predict Newmyer will not be United States Senator in place of Scott.

TEE Senate had a grert deal of doubt concerning Cushing's loyalty because he wrote a letter of introduction to Jefferson Davis. It had no doubt of Gen. Longstreet's loyalty although he fought four years to divide the Union. Funny, isn't it?

COL. FORNEY says he presumes "no one doubts that General Grant is a happy President." Of course not, as long as he is enabled to bag a round one hundred thousand dollars a year in salary and perquisites—more than double any former President. He ought to be both gay and happy.

BRADLEY for Chief Justice. We believe we have heard of Bradley. He was one of Grant's tools to reverse the legal tender decision, which reversal prevented the finances of the country from adjusting themselves, and laid the foundation of the late panic. Yes, Bradley will do.

THE Gazette has finally set itself right on Cushing. For special purposes it is in favor of him—for general purpose it is opposed to him. First it opposes him for Minister to Spain, as soon as he is confirmed, is in favor of him. It endorses him for Chief Justice, but as soon as he is withdrawn, proves him to be a villain of the deepest dye. The Gazette makes a good accessory after the fact.

THE scoundrels who were arrested in Ohio the other day for throwing trains off the track during the engineers' strike, ought to be made examples of, and receive the fullest penalty the law, which is twenty years in the penitentiary. They would willingly have murdered hundreds of innocent passengers to gratify their brutal revenge against the officers of the road. It is a great pity that the law does not provide for hanging them.

A WASHINGTON correspondent says in reference to the President's salary:

A Senator who was in conference with the President states that Mr. Grant will return to Congress without his signature, the bill repealing salary steal, accompanying it with a recommendation that it be reconsidered, and an amendment added reducing the pay of the Chief Executive to $25,000 a year, he agreeing to forego his constitutional right to the increase.

When he does this he will have disappointed his friends and the country, and prove beyond debate that public opinion is a reality, when it was able to penetrate his thick hide. We shall see.

THE New Castle Gazette and Democrat, in a way that Senator M'Kinley of the Lawrence district will hardly appreciate, comes to his defense for securing his son the position of assistant messenger of the Senate. It contends that the Senator is intensely loyal, that he only followed the example set by President Grant and that his constituents in the "Messer Diocese" ought to remember this and cease grumbling at their Senator, who in securing the appointment of his son, merely practiced one of the "loyal acts."

THE Commercial does not answer our question. Admitting that it quotes correctly from the decision of Mr. Cushing with regard to the case of the Cincinnati Gazette, and that Gen. Cushing did violence to the freedom of the press, in that decision, were Seward and Stanton, and Lincoln and Grant right, when they not only followed the precedent, but absolutely suppressed the publication of hundreds of newspapers and imprisoned hundreds of editors for criticising the acts of the Administration? We don't want any dodging of the question. We do not propose to defend Cushing, but we want the unequivocal opinion of the Commercial as to whether sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.

THE Commercial's special correspondent at Columbus ought to inform himself with regard to Ohio politics before writing on the subject. He says that the Ohio Democracy are divided into two factions, lead respectively by Thurman and Jewett—Thurman representing the old school, while Jewett leans toward liberalism. Now it so happens that if there is any differences of opinion between Messrs. Thurman and Jewett, the latter gentleman clings most tenaciously to the ancient faith and principles of the party. The correspondent further says that in 1872, Judge Jewett was elected to Congress after a bitter fight, being opposed by Thurman's friends, and by inference that he was but barely elected. The fact is, that Judge Jewett was elected by a majority of about 5,000, receiving the undivided support of the Democracy. His opponent was Colonel James Taylor, of Perry county, known as the "Duke of Ferrera," the autocrat of railroads and mining lands, and estimated to be worth from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000. The fact that he was a very liberal Republican and a very wealthy one, led his friends to believe that he could make a successful race with Judge Jewett, although each of the four counties in the XII district is Democratic by an average majority of 1,200, being constructed as a part of the Radical system of cutting down Democratic representation in Ohio. The Commercial's correspondent might get a tolerably fair idea of Ohio politics by studying the World's Almanac for the past four or five years.

IT is quite evident that Speaker McCormick has so fixed the House Committee on Apportionment, that a regular gerrymander of the State shall be made in the interest of the Radical party. Of the thirteen members of the Committee, nine are Radicals, three Democrats and one Independent. There should have been at least five Democrats on the Committeee, by a fair distribution. The counties of Philadelphia, Allegheny, Schuylkill and Luzerne, each of which elect large delegations, have no Democratic representations. True there could have been none from Allegheny, but the others should each have had a Democratic representive, in all fairness. But the object is to so apportion those counties, that the whole Allegheny delegation shall be Republican, while Philadelphia shall only send five Democrats, Luzerne three Democrats out of a delegation of nine, and Schuylkill one Democrat out of a delegation of six. Other counties are to be apportioned in a similar manner, and the Senatorial Districts are to be similarly gerrymandered. Mr. MCCORMICK appointed his committee with this view. The Radical majority in the Legislature may succeed in this scheme, but we warn them that the people are going to have a hand in the election. They will administer a rebuke to the men who would attempt to disfranchise them.

WHEN Senator Thurman started upon the Gubernatorial campaign of Ohio, the Radicals were in power, with a strong local organization which derived additional support from the general government. There was a strong temptation to yield to the importunities of the Liberal Republican element which had a distinct organization, but which demanded in return for its support a partial surrender of Democratic principles, lowering of the flag and a division of the offices. This was advised by some leading Democrats who imagined the Democracy had lost its vitality, and was beyond the hope of resurrection without the aid of other elements. Senator Thurman did not think so, he raised high the old banner, and invoked the old party, without alliances which hitherto served but to entangle and enfeeble, he fought out the fight with a clean Democratic ticket and won as he deserved. The Democracy of the country are indebted to him for his courage and consistency, and we feel assured if his example be followed elsewhere alike success will await the effort.

WHENEVER the Philadelphia ring want favorable legislation, William B. Mann is provided with the necessary means and proceeds to the capital where immediately a caucus of the Republican party is held before which the prime minister of the rounders appears and presents what is desired. In the past, whenever special commissions with extraordinary powers, increase of fees, or special election laws, were wanted, the District Attorney was the paid agent to secure them; now that a new state of affairs exists, Mr. Mann is still on hand and seems to rally his party, with old time fervor, as election laws must now be uniform over the State, he proposes to take the exceptionable and iniquitous Philadelphia law and make it the general law. He has been in Harrisburg the past week for this purpose and labored to that end with his accustomed vigor, but not with his usual success. The people have spoken upon this subject in a manner not to be mistaken and now look to their representatives to carry out their wishes.

WE see that the papers commend Prof. Agassiz very highly because he devoted his entire attention to science and did not accumulate any money, really leaving his two daughters in destitute circumstances. We beg leave to differ somewhat. Had Prof. Agassiz been an unmarried man the case might have been different. But he married and was surrounded by a family, to whom he owed something. It would not have detracted from his merit as a philosopher to have recognized his responsibilities to his two daughters, and have met them. He did not owe everything to the public—his first allegiance was to his family. There is a wide difference between mere money grubbing and making reasonably provident provisions for one's family, which a great many journals seem to overlook.

ANOTHER NATIONAL OUTRAGE PROPOSED.

Certain parties in New York have been for several years scheming to inaugurate a grand continental air-line dead-level railway, from New York to Omaha, with prongs to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. They came out some two years ago with a flaming prospectus, and then asked capitalists for the trifling sum of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars ($150,000,000.) It might have been supposed that when gentlemen having such a gigantic scheme in hand asked for so small a sum, that the bankers of Wall street and their friends in Europe, would have responded at once, and sent the projectors on their way rejoicing, whereas, they did not do anything of the kind. Some old charters, and some light grading through the level regions of Ohio and Indiana, had been secured, and partial surveys and maps were made of the entire route. The "difficult country, through Pennsylvania," was admitted to be "difficult;" but then, said the projectors, "look at the many miles of easy work; we can afford to have some miles of very costly work." Still, the bold bankers of New York would not respond; and the grand continental air-line dead-level railway from New York to Omaha, would not move.

Now this nice little individual project of a few gentlemen of New York, has gone to Congress, and the tune is $175,000,000.

Yes, Congress is the word. Congress can easily push this great scheme through the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, to Omaha on the Missouri river—for the benefit of Messrs. so-and-so of New York. Why not? These bold projectors are not particular, they will take it in the shape of a subsidy, enough to build the whole road; or in the shape of a guarantee of the government to pay the interest on the bonds, which the company will then be most happy to issue. And the *quid pro quo* of this magnificent paper company is, that transportation shall be cheapened thereby between the Missouri Valley and New York. A cheap plea at all events. They will make their road so straight, and so level, that the locomotives can pull bigger trains, and thus reduce the cost of carriage; and thus this grand continental air-line, dead level railway company, will be the finest stock in the land.

Now has it ever occurred to these gentlemen who ask Congress to give them the money, or the credit of the government, to build this road, that the "New York Central," the "New York and Erie," the "Pennsylvania Central," and the "Baltimore and Ohio" railroads, now great highways of Commerce, were built without Congressional money, or Congressional credit? These great and valuable arteries of Commerce, were built by individual efforts, under the proper authority obtained from the *States* through which they pass; without appealing to Congress for money or credit, or the right to build them.

Has it ever occurred to these gentlemen who control this promising new scheme, that if it is to be what they allege, that they should do as other gentlemen have done, and raise the money for its construction, *on its merits*. Such competition as *that*, would be fair and manly: but to go to the general government, and, on the plea of "cheap transportation," to involve our people in an expenditure of several hundred millions of dollars merely to establish another rival railroad leading to New York, and to give these wonderfully *public spirited* gentlemen the manipulation of these several hundred millions, is asking a little too much.

We have conversed with engineers who are familiar with that part of Pennsylvania through which these gentlemen talk so gibly of constructing an air-line dead level railroad. They pronounce it simply ridiculous. No such line is practicable, at any admissible cost. Allowing that their present estimate of $175,000,000 might be equal to the cost, by items, of such a grand railroad, it would require ten to fifteen years to erect the magnificent structures, several hundred feet high, across the great valleys of the Delaware, the Susquehanna, the Allegheny, and other important rivers, which it must cross, during which period the interest alone would add to its cost a hundred millions or more. Meanwhile, what will the good *people* do for "cheap transportation?" Before these ten or fifteen years of squandering of the people's money would go round, some other less objectionable mode of experimenting with our citizens pockets might turn up. Members of Congress will probably look before they leap into this well. They had better do so. Individual members of Congress, if they become infatuated with the grand continental air-line, dead level railway scheme, have of couse a perfect right to put their hands into their own pockets, and pay over as much as they can afford; but when it comes to putting Congressional hands into the pockets of the people, for the benefit of an airy corporation, who have not had financial strength enough to command one twentieth of the amount needed for their purposes, they may properly pause. A project which has fallen financially dead in New York, because it has no solid foundation, is now to be resurrected by means of forced contributions from the people. No, no, this thing must not be. There is a three hundred million steal in this air-line dead level New York and Omaha Railway. It must be killed as dead as Julius Cæsar.

CUSHING'S FALL.

Gen. Caleb Cushing has been hoist upon his own petard. He crowns his political career with a coronet of thorns and humiliation. Having worshipped at the shrine of false gods, like a regular devotee, the Radical Buddha, after greedily accepting his offerings, quietly kicks him out of doors. This is generally the fate of idolatrous apostates who desert the true faith and seek the altars of false and strange gods.

As long as he stuck to the true principles of Democracy, there is nothing in his record that he need be ashamed of. It is his career as a Republican that shears him of his Samsonian proportions and strength. Unlike his political associates of fifteen and twenty years ago, who refused to join Cushing and Butler and such men, in a blind worship of the rising sun of the Republican party; he stands broken and disgraced by the leaders of the party which he has helped to prolong in power by the unquestioned greatness of his intellect.

Grant, the representative man of the Republican party, put him forward for the second office in the country, and his lieutenants hunt up a letter written to Jefferson Davis, before the war and use it as a club with which to batter out Cushing's political brains, and disgrace and degrade him in the house of his political friends.

Had Cushing, like Thurman and Seymour and such men, refused to have changed his political faith, for the sake of such favors as are always distributed from the Administration table, the letters read would have been perfectly harmless, but he himself had counselled the political ostracism that was meted out in his own case. Well might he exclaim—

"O what a tangled web we weave,
When first we practice to deceive."

As for the letter itself, it contains nothing that should make or unmake any man politically. It simply introduces a Southern gentleman to Mr. Davis, without containing a single expression unfriendly to the Union or friendly to the Confederacy. It was written at a time, when every leading Republican newspaper in the country was crying "Let the Union slide," and were advocating a peaceable separation; at a time when Seward himself was in secret negotiations with Davis, and promising him that Sumpter should not be relieved, as the "rebel archives" will show; at a time when all the leaders of the Republican party, in and out of Congress, were anxiously debating whether war for the maintenance of the Union was advisable.

It is hardly to be wondered at, therefore, that Mr. Cushing should use the expression relative to the "lamentable events which have been gradually undermining, and have at length overthrown the American Union." This quotation alone can be tortured into "disloyalty," and in giving vent to it, Mr. Cushing was only re-iterating the views of Mr. Seward and the leaders of Lincoln's Administration at the very moment. Mr. Cushing is not to blame for writing the letter in question, but for advising its subsequent purchase at a small fraction of $75,000, and teaching the charlatans of Grant's Administration how to check the rising power of the Democracy by thrusting the "rebel archives" in the face of leading Democrats—"rebel archives" no doubt largely manufactured to suit the necessities of the Republican party.

But Mr. Cushing received a dose of his own medicine,—he limed for other birds and put his own foot in it—he was hoist on his own petard; and he is by no means the last man who now fawns upon the decaying carcass of Radicalism that will receive similar treatment. Whenever it is necessary to quench their ardor, or get rid of their dangerous prominence, the "rebel archives" will be opened and the remedy procured.

The value of these archives can now be fully estimated. They are to be used as a political war club by the Radical party, to prolong its ascendancy. They are of no earthly value to the country, and should be burned as an offering to Lethe. The private opinions of men thirteen years ago, when the country was torn from centre to circumference by the volcano of revolution and civil war, are not at all profitable. The future greatness of the country depends not upon remembering, but forgetting the scenes and passing events of the civil war. The Radical leaders do not undersand this, but the people do. The war is over, and true patriots North and South want to forget that it ever occurred in fact; they are willing that it shall become a vague tradition.

HON. GEORGE M. DALLAS.

We cordially second the recommendation of our correspondent, of the name of Mr. Dallas for the Supreme Bench. He has every requisite for the position, and comes fresh and untainted from the foremost rank in his profession, which he has fairly won at an early age, conceded, where usually merit has waited upon seniority. He comes at a moment when the new organic law which contributed so largely to form is fairly started, yet just in season to have the benefit of his experience and judgment as to its proper construction.

Especially should the press of the State feel grateful to Mr. Dallas, for his clear and manly defence of its rights and prerogatives before the Convention. We therefore take great pleasure in presenting his name to the Democracy of this end of the State and believe his nomination would prove a harbinger of success for the balance of the ticket.

JUDICIAL ASSUMPTION.

The presumption of two Supreme Courts, twice attempted in the year 1873, and twice rebuked by the people in the most signal manner, ought to furnish lessons on this subject that would answer the judiciary for this century at least. We have scarcely had time to consider the enormity of the attempt of the Supreme Court of our own State upon the liberties of the people, and its memorable rebuke, when we are told of a similar case in Texas. In that State, the Legislature, with the acquiescence of all parties, reduced the time of voting from *four days* to *one day*. All parties went into the contest under the new law—candidates were nominated, and the canvass went on with spirit. But our pleasant friends, the Radicals, were badly beaten, and the late Governor, one Davis, determined he "would never give it up so," —and bestowed himself with great energy to keep his place. He said he "would treat the election as if it had not been held," as the anointed Stevens once made poor old Mr. Ritner do in Pennsylvania. Then he called on the Supreme Court to declare the new election law "unconstitutional"—and then he asked Grant to send him troops to maintain the usurping decision promised to him by the Supreme Court of Texas. The decision was given, as ordered and desired, as was done here in Pennsylvania, but Grant got stubborn—he thought he had better not interfere, and he refused to send the troops. For this we have already expressed our heartfelt thanks and gratitude. So Governor Davis retires with his Supreme Court decision in his pocket, and his successor (elected by some 20,000) is inaugurated. Let all judges who feel like following the example of the two courts named consider the results in Pennsylvania and Texas.

ATONEMENT.

The sober second thought, or rather the sober second act of the Representatives of the people, has perhaps, as far as they could by one act of Congress, restored the status of Congressional pay; but is this an atonement for the outrage? This act, which the people have constrained their servants to pass, is by no means a voluntary proceeding on the part of derelict Congressmen. On the contrary, they have been shamed into it by the just demands of their constituents. There was no honor originally in passing such an act, nor is there any honor due to most of the members for its repeal. The country needs only one act more in this national farce, and that is a veto from the President. That would be glorious! Let us imagine a veto message. "Gentlemen: I have carefully considered the rash act which you have just passed; but I cannot allow your magnanimity to go unrewarded, I therefore return it, with my objections. If you can pass it again, by a two-thirds vote, I will no longer object. My objections are three. First, you should have reduced my salary to what it was before, so as to allow me the privilege of being honored along with the rest as an honest man. Second, you should have censured me, as well as yourselves, for attempting a mean trick upon the country. Third, you should have praised the independent press, through whose powerful censorship this only good measure of reform as far as it goes, has been secured. I am glad to observe such a healthy public spirit among my people; and I regret that my Congress, and myself, made the little slip that we did. I am exceedingly sorry. I don't think I can ever take and use that additional $25,000 per year, now, with any comfort. It is too much, indeed, for my susceptible feelings; especially since you have run the perquisites up to such enormous figures. I am by no means the poor man I was a few years ago; you must consider this; my business has thriven, and really I can get along very well on $25,000 salary, and $50,000 perquisites. I do not see how I can draw the other $25,000 annually, consistently. Besides, did I not say, that I 'should have no policy of my own?' All that I do is for the people; and rather than lose the office to which their suffrages have twice elected me, I will remain without any salary, and scratch through on the perquisites. It is plenty; which is you know more than enough. I have no personal desires whatever; nothing but my country's good, its honor and great glory. I desire to annex St. Domingo, it is true, but not for myself, gentlemen. You know that I am not selfish in the matter. You know that there are some others who think that they can make a speculation there. The dear people want St. Domingo; I am sure they do. Then why not let them have it? I love the people—you all know it. I have made a few mistakes, gentlemen, recently; but you know how it is yourselves, We have all made mistakes. Forgive *me*, gentlemen, and I'll forgive you all. Williams, was a good man; Cushing was a good man; but somehow, neither of these nominations has met with the proper encouragement. I'll look around further—even if I fare worse, and try to pitch upon some man who will *pass*. I am, personally not all particular. Almost any politician, will suit me; but you, gentleman, appear to be growing over nice. Why should you scan so critically a fellow's record? No good comes of it. Very few members can stand such a test. I can't stand it myself. We must forget and forgive, For these reasons, I veto your pretty little back pay repeal bill, and I call upon my bottle companion, Benjamin, to vindicate me, and himself, by sustaining this my veto. Given under my hand and seal, U. S. G." If such a message was read in the Congress of the United States, would there not be a dry eye in that august body? There might be a dry lip, or two; but the message would meet with the sympathy of all.

What a picture, in this nineteenth century! What a Congress! What a President! Yet out of all this, we see great encouragement for honest voters. They are beginning to make themselves heard, and felt. All that was needed was to arouse public sentiment till the people themselves should speak and act with power. Verily it is the second Declaration of Independence. The grasping, dishonest members of Congress stand now trembling before the American people, even as a Parliament and King George trembled when freemen put forth the word, "*we will be free.*"

Once more the people have the power in their own hands; but they will lose it unless they are as firm as adamant in resisting every encroachment; and unless they make it their watchword to nominate and elect only honest men. Down with office seeking demagogues—up with fair representation of common sense, true men.

The only way that grabbing members, and other government grabsters, can atone for their conduct, is to retire, at the earliest practicable moment from the public gaze. Such is the atonement demanded by the popular mind; and the popular mind is right.

HEAVY ON MULLETT.

The following was offered in Congress the other day by Hon. Samuel Randall, of this State, which gave rise to considerable debate but was laid over for future action:

And any person holding any office or appointment under the United States who shall contract for, or authorize, or consent to any expenditure within any fiscal year or beyond the appropriations for such year for the purpose for which such appropriation may have been specifically made, or who shall at any time contract for or authorize or consent to any expenditure over and above appropriations made before such time, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $1,000 nor more than $10,000. The discussion turned largely on extravagance of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury in the erection of public buildings all over the country, Mr. Beck (Dem.), of Kentucky, asserting that, although the cost of the New York postoffice was limited to three million dollars, and the Boston postoffice to one and a half millions, the former had already cost nearly six millions and the latter nearly three millions.

If this is adopted, cities asking for new government buildings must be content to finish them with the appropriation originally made. There is evidently a disposition to stop the system of renewed application for appropriation. This will apply to sites as well as buildings.

SECURITY IN RAILWAY TRAVEL.

The subject of the Government taking possession of the railroads of the country is being extensively discussed at this time. While we are opposed to the whole scheme, we are of the opinion that in one particular the Government can rightly interfere in the management of railways to the public advantage. This can be done by extending all the applicable provisions of the law regulating the transportation of freight and passengers on steamboats to railroads.

No man is permitted to act in the capacity of engineer, pilot, captain or mate of a steamer unless he has a license as to his fitness and sobriety, from the Government inspectors. Why not require the same of the engineers, firemen, conductors and other employes of railroads? Where there is one passenger goes by water a hundred go by rail, and so far as the safeguards thrown around human life are concerned, it is a hundred times more important in the management of railroads than steamboats.

Accidents by river, in consequence of incompetent or drunken engineers, at one time became so common that Congress saw the necessity for interference, which resulted in the law to which we have referred, and a great diminution of inter-marine accidents. Every railroad engineer should be thoroughly skilled in his profession. Nearly or quite half of them at present only know enough to start or stop a train, or slacken or increase the speed. The idea of entrusting such men with the lives of a thousand passengers is preposterous. Every man who holds a position of responsibility in running a railroad train, should have a thorough and practical knowledge of all the duties devolving upon him, the fact of which knowledge should be ascertained by a board of competent inspectors, who would license only those who prove themselves to be thoroughly competent, precluding all others from running trains.

And not only should the engineers pass an examination as to their competency, but every train starting from central and important points, say one hundred miles apart, should be examined by a sworn inspector, and any defect in the locomotive or other machinery of the train should be remedied before the train moves. Fifty per cent. of our railway accidents might be avoided in this way. This kind of an interference by the government would infringe upon none of the reserved rights of the citizen or of the railway corporations, any more than does the statute requiring the inspection of steamboat boilers and machinery, and the examination of engineers, etc., as to their competency. The great security to human life it would insure cannot but be obvious to the most casual observer.

We call the attention of General Negley, our member of Congress, to the consideration of this matter. It is one of vast importance to the whole country. When the travel of the country was on our rivers, the steamboat law was enacted to save human life, with the best results. Now when fifty-fold more passengers are traveling daily by rail, human safety demands the same or similar safeguards. Proper boards of inspection for the licensing of engineers and train officers, and the examination of locomotives, rolling stock and machinery of railway trains, should be provided for by general law. Railroad managers would not only find a diminution of accidents along their lines, but would be relieved of many responsibilities. The government inspectors would share with them in all accidents not purely unavoidable. We have not thought fit to enter into any of the details of a system of governmental inspection, but call the attention of our Representative in Congress generally to the subject, and respectfully invite him to bring the matter before Congress.

THE office of Justice of the United States Supreme Court has been occupied by only six persons during the eighty-six years of the existence of the Court. Of these, three were appointed by President Washington, one by the elder Adams, one by Jackson, and one by Lincoln. President Grant has the naming of the seventh. The appointees of Washington were Jay in 1787, who served eight years, Rutledge four years, and Ellsworth five years. Adams appointed Marshall, who held the office thirty-five years. Taney, the choice of Jackson, served twenty-eight years, and Chase, the appointee of Lincoln, adorned the office nine years. The following table will show the age of each Chief-Justice respectively at the appointment and at his death:

Jay	44	84
Rutledge	56	61
Ellsworth	44	55
Marshall	46	91
Taney	59	87
Chase	56	55

IT is proposed to let the women of Ohio settle the question of woman-suffrage for themselves. A resolution has been offered in the House asking the Constitutional Convention to submit to the women of the State a separate clause giving them a vote. If a majority of them vote in favor of it, the clause is to become a part of the Constitution of the State.

GEORGE M. DALLAS FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

Editors of The Post:

That the State Convention will meet early in the year seems to be generally understood and desired; and it is therefore not now too early to begin to consider what duties will devolve upon that body. Probably no more important gathering of the party in the State has ever been held than that which will be held this year; and while it will, as usual, indicate the attitude of the party upon the questions which will be in issue in the coming campaign, there is besides the duty of nominating fit candidates for the three new State offices created by the new Constitution, and to be filled by the election of the people at the November election. These offices are those of Lieutenant Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, and Secretary of Internal Affairs. They are all highly important, and it is of the gravest consequence to the well-being of the State that they should be filled by men who are indeed "honest, capable, and friends of the Constitution."

But while all these are important, no one of them is comparable in importance just now, with that of the Judge of the Supreme Court. It is always essential to the preservation in all their vigor and vitality of the rights and liberties of the people that the men who sit in the Court of last resort should be of the ablest, the truest, and the best that the State can afford. And now, when under the previsions of the new Constitution there are *two* additional judges of our highest court to be chosen, and each voter is limited to voting for but *one* of them, that portion of the citizens who adhere to the true old Democratic standard have thus given to them the absolute power of selecting one of these judges. How shall this power be exercised? It becomes our sacred and imperative duty to so exercise it as to challenge the admiration and the emulation of our political opponents, by the nomination of a man who shall not only answer all the requirements of Jefferson's formula, but be equal in every way to the fullest and most complete discharge of all the duties of this exalted position.

Such a man is George M. Dallas, of Philadelphia. In the prime of life, in full possession of every requisite for the ablest performance of all the rigid obligations of the place, with mental faculties such as command the respect and admiration of his brethren at the bar, and having the confidence and esteem of the bench, here is the man whom Democrats could support with pride. He is now between thirty-five and forty years of age, and for the next twenty-one years, which is the present term of Supreme Judges, will be in his full prime of physical and intellectual vigor. As a lawyer he ranks amongst the first in the State; while the purity and grace of his life and character render him, as a man, irreproachable.

Mr. Dallas comes of a race of great lawyers, and has had all the advantages of the closest professional training. He has won honors at the bar, and achieved considerable distinction by his discussion of the questions which arose during the debates in the Constitutional Convention, of which he was an honored and trusted member, serving upon the highly important committees upon the Judiciary and the Legislature. He has also made a valuable addition to legal literature by editing an American edition of Bainbridge on Mines, a work of much interest and value to the profession, especially in the mining districts of the State. He was born in Pittsburgh, and resided there until after the lamented death of his father, Trevanion B. Dallas, who died at the early age of forty years, Judge of the District Court of Allegheny county. At an early age he entered the office of that distinguished lawyer, St. Geo. Tucker Campbell, of Philadelphia, where he remained many years. After his admission to the bar he practiced for a year in Pottsville, Schuylkill county, whence he finally removed to Philadelphia, where his practice at once became important and extensive. He has placed the party under deep obligations, and rendered great service by acting as its laborious and faithful counsel without compensation during many of the arduous contests waged in Philadelphia against election frauds and villainies of every sort.

In short, Mr. Dallas' great legal ability, his calm and judicial mind, his liberal and scholarly attainments, his pure and manly character, all unite to render his nomination one eminently "fit to be made." It will command the respect of our opponents. It will excite the just pride of our own party; and if made, the State will be found to have placed upon its highest judicial seat a worthy successor to the best of those who have occupied it before him. It will be remembered that many of the most eminent judges of our own country and of England have gone directly from the bar to the exercise of the highest judicial functions, without having previously undergone the drilling of the lower bench; as witness the instances of Marshall, Story, Washington, Taney, and that scarce less distinguished, of Sir Roundell Palmer, and we can well afford to see the like.

ALLEGHENY.

A TRUE INCIDENT.

All night long the baby voice
Wailed pitiful and low;
All night long the mother paced
Wearily to and fro.
Striving to woo to those dim eyes
Health-giving slumbers deep;
Striving to stay the fluttering life
With heavenly balm of sleep.

Three nights have passed the fourth has come
O, weary, weary feet!
That still must wander to and fro—
Relief and rest were sweet,
But still the pain-wrung, ceaseless moan
Breaks from the baby-breast,
And still the mother strives to soothe
The suffering child to rest.

Lo, at the door a giant form
Stands sullen, grand, and vast!
Over that broad brow every storm
Life's clouds can send has passed.
Those features of heroic mold
Can waken awe or fear;
Those eyes have known Othello's scowl,
The maniac glare of Lear.

The deep, full voice, whose tone can sweep
In thunder to the ear,
Has learned such softness that the babe
Can only smile to hear.
The strong arms fold the little form
Upon the massive breast,
"Go, mother, I will watch your child,"
He whispered; "go and rest!"

All night long the giant form
Treads gently to and fro;
All night long the deep voice speaks
In murmured soothings low,
Until the rose-light of the morn
Flushes the far-off skies,
In slumber sweet on Forrest's breast
At last the baby lies.

O, Savior, Thou didst bid one day
The children come to Thee!
He who has served Thy little ones
Hath he not, too, served Thee?
Low lies the actor now at rest
Beneath the summer light;
Sweet be his sleep as that he gave
The suffering child that night.

DRESSES WORN AT THE INFANT ASYLUM BALL.

The toilets worn at the second annual ball of the New York Infant Asylum, on Tuesday evening, according to the Tribune, were the most elegant of the winter. Velvets, silks and satins that would stand alone were the rule, and the display of laces and jewels was probably never excelled in the annals of Academy balls.

The refined dress of one of the lady managers was of tea rose silk, trimmed with black Chantilly lace. The front breadths had flat pleatings from waist to toe, diagnal black lace ruffles were on the side, with fringed sashes and bouffant puffs behind. High basque with black lace garniture. Bouquet of tea roses.

One of the richest dresses was made of pink satin, trimmed with golden brown velvet revers, pipings, and a double ruffle of brown velvet on the train. The whole front of the skirt is covered with two wide flounces of white applique lace. The back was puffed at the top and trimmed with two broad sashes of lace. Vines of shaded pink roses and leaves extend down the sides, and are brought up on the train. The low-pointed corsage was trimmed with lace and roses. The beautiful ornament for the hair was a butterfly of diamonds resting on a branch of pink roses.

A lily of the valley dress was of white silk, with side pleatings and puffs of plain gauze around the demi-train. Damask gauze overdress, fringed with lillies of the valley; corset waist, with a fringe of lillies on the lower edge, around the neck, and on the short puffed tulle sleeves. Black velvet necklace. Diamond solitaire earrings. Dark hair in puffs and chatelaine with large waves in front and lillies on the side. Bouquet of lillies of the valley and smilax.

The reverse of this was an elegant dress of white, black, and crimson. The white silk skirt was trimmed around the bottom with pleatings of tulle and ruffles of white silk and satin. An elegant lace flounce was arranged to form a *tablier* of two flounces across the upper part of the front, and in three curved flounces behind. A crimson sash headed the diagonal flounces, and a vine of large crimson roses and mignonette sprays were laid on the sash. Low waist with lace and flowes garniture.

A young girl's dress was of sheer white gauze with three deep flounces, apron overskirt, and fichu embroidered with white floss. Pink and white sweet peas in the coiffure and dress.

An elaborate dress of black, white, and gold had a black silk skirt with white overdress wrought with gilt in oriental embroidery. Low square neck, and for sleeves merely a fringe of gold on black lace. Massive ornaments of diamonds. White ostrich tuft in blonde hair.

One of the prettiest pink dresses had a single flounce, headed by shell trimming. The long overskirt opened in front to show a *tablier* of curved shells and fringe, and was caught high on each side. The low corsage had very long points laced behind. Gold chatelaine for fan. Puffed blonde hair with pink roses. An elaborate dress of light blue satin had applique flounces, with ropes of pearls holding up the drapery. A fresh and most unique dress was of pale green, silk-trimmed with the same shade, and olive green flounces. Single skirt, demi-train, with elaborate *tablier* front and back. Low corset waist, laced behind, with no sleeves, merely a shoulder-strap and ruche of tulle. Diagonal garlands of deep red wild roses. Diamond solitaire earrings, etruscan gold necklace.

Among the pretty coquetteries of the toilets were bracelets of flowers on the lower part of the arm, or of black velvet ribbon tied around the arm above the elbow, and a rosebud stuck in the bow. A vine of rosebuds makes a bracelet to wear around the wrist over long gloves. Cut-steel daggers in black or in powdered hair was very effective. Black velvet ribbon over an inch wide is studded with fine jet beads and worn around the neck, pointed and low as the corsage bouquet in front, tied in a bow behind, with ends hanging.

Many unique contrasts in color were seen, such as a dress of pale blue, with garnet velvet; another of sulphur green, with crimson; a salmon skirt had a maroon velvet train; salmon and pinkish mauve were associated, and pale blue with dark carnation colors.

A lady manager, an elegant brunette, wore cream-colored silk, relieved with facings of brown velvet and flounces, and overskirt of white embroidered tulle. Diamond and sapphire ornaments. The becoming toilet of a third lady patroness was a white brocade with coral satin *tablier* trimmed with duchesse lace. Diamond jewelry. Still another wore sea-foam silk with tulle plaitings and a garniture of Narcissus and grasses. Another lady of society wore a Paris dress of white corded silk, trimmed with point lace flounces, with garlands of autumn leaves, violets and pansies.

A stately lady in light mourning wore a dress of London smoke *moire*, with lace and diamonds. Seated in the box with her was a young married lady in tea-rose silk, with crescent-shaped tablier folds of pale blue silk prettily fringed; the bouffant back was gracefully draped. High corsage, partly blue, partly tea-rose color. Blue ostrich tufts in puffs of brown hair.

GEN. ROBERT PATTERSON.

The Philadelphia Age says, this veteran citizen, merchant and soldier celebrated his eighty-first birthday at his mansion, southeast corner of Thirteenth and Locust streets, on Monday last. Among the assemblage were many of the leading journalists, merchants, bankers and manufacturers of the city, and sprinkled among them were the old military comrades of the General, and younger men who had marched under his command in peace and war. General Patterson was in excellent health, and bore his part in all the exercises of the evening with that elasticity of spirit, elegance of manner and soldierly frankness and courtesy for which he is so justly celebrated. He is the hero of three wars. Born in Ireland in 1792, he came to this country at an early age, and being filled with with a military spirit joined the forces of the United States at the breaking out of the war of 1812, fought with great bravery and was made a captain of infantery in 1815. After the close of the war he engaged in mercantile pursuits, still maintaining his connection with the military of the country, and when the war broke out between the United States and Mexico, in 1846, he was promoted to a Major General of volunteers and fought with great success at Cerro Gordo, took Jalopa, and received th, thanks of General Scott. In the late war General Patterson commanded the three months' Pennsylvania volunteers, and was assigned to a military department composed of the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and District of Columbia. In this, his third war, General Patterson again did his duty in a patriotic manner. Thus surrounded with the evidences of attachment to his adopted country, and the respect and esteem of all classes of people, General Patterson is spending the late autumn of a useful life in the city, to the fame, character, wealth and reputation of which he has added his full share. He is in daily attendance upon business, takes deep interest in all local, State and national affairs, while; at the same time, his old military feeling burns as bright as when it developed into heroic action on the Northern frontiers, or on the soil of Mexico. His house is the resort of men of commerce in all the walks of life, and his entertainments, while partaking of the open, free character of the man and the soldier, are devoid of all ostentations features. They are tributes to his guests, not ministers to pride or pomp of wealth or station. The meeting of last night was a well-deserved tribute to a liberal merchant, a broad-minded, philanthropic citizen, a brave, devoted soldier, and a Christian gentleman, and we hope that more of such gatherings will be held in the residence of our fellow townsman, General Robert Patterson.

THE FIRE TRAGEDY IN NEW YORK.

[N. Y. Herald, 14th.]

One of those sad events that startle us from fancied security and remind us of the frail tenure by which we hold our lives, occurred yesterday morning in this city. Mr. Stiner, an old and respected merchant well known to the community, was roused from sleep by the warning, at all times terrible, of fire. The sudden danger would seem to have deprived him of the coolness and self-possession so desirable on such occasions, and led him to seek the speediest instead of the surest means of safety. He leaped from the window and was killed.

In the meantime the position of the other inmates became more critical—the house, like most of the dwelling houses in this city, was a mere tinder box, and the flames grew with alarming rapidity. Mrs. Stiner and her two daughters took refuge on the roof of one of the bay windows, and their cries for help alarmed the neighbors, who came to their assistance as rapidly as the circumstances would permit. The youngest daughter was rescued by a neighbor from her perilous position, but the elder girl would not leave her mother, who, despairing of being saved, had returned to her room.

The gentleman who aided the youngest daughter to escape endeavored to persuade the elder girl to allow herself to be removed, but her resolution not to abandon her mother was fixed, and, refusing to avail herself of the means of escape, which were at hand, she voluntarily remained in the burning house and perished with her mother—a victim to a noble but mistaken devotion. Such heroism is rare. The touching attachment of Miss Stiner to her mother stands out in bold relief among the noblest recorded exhibitions of filial love. Few men would have been capable of the same self sacrifice, or have met death with the same calm courage.

Woman alone is capable of the whole hearted devotion which offers up even life itself as a sacrifice to a loved object and seldom has this quality of tender love risingto heroism been more strickingly exemplified than in the case of Miss Stiner. This appalling calamity will cast a shadow over every home, because it will bring prominently before the minds of all the insecurity in which we dwell. Not withstanding the boasted efficiency of our fire department, a family, in daylight, has been burned to death near one of the chief avenues of the city, and where the danger of such an occurrence would seem most remote. The chief cause, no doubt, is the unsafe mode of building adopted by architects and contractors.

Most of the private houses run up in the city are mere sheils, and if by accident they take fire their destruction is certain. The rapidity with which the flames spread cuts off all means of escape, and human beings are offered up as a holocaust to the insatiable greed of speculators. This evil is taking such proportions that some law for the enforcement of greater solidity in the construction of dwelling-houses will have to be enacted for the protection of life. But before any efficient steps will be taken to remedy the evil no doubt other victims will be offered up, until the people and the press take the matter seriously in hand and insist that some check shall be put on the erection of man-traps in this city.

WHOLESALE MARRYING.

At the Preston Parish church and at most of the other parish churches in Lancashire, England, it has long been customary for a large number of marriages to be solemnized on the same day on one of the great festivals, such as Easter Sunday, Whit Sunday, or Christmas.

The crowd of young men and women having gathered before the communion rails where the marriage ceremony is about to be commented, each pair being attended by its little coterie of friends, the brides and bridegrooms are "sorted out" by the clerk or verger, whose endeavors to prevent mistakes are not always successful, as instances have occurred in which the wrong persons have been married.

The marriage ceremony is then gone through in a wholesale manner, one reading of the service sufficing for all the couples.

The present curate of Preston, the Rev. Dr. Lee, however, objects to this informal way of marrying. On last Christmas morning twenty-two couples presented themselves for marriage at his church, Notwithstanding the number he read the whole marriage service for each couple separately. The ceremony began a little after 9 o'clock, and was not concluded until 11.

At a recent wedding in New York, among the bridal presents was carelessly displayed a check for $100,000, drawn to the order of the bride and signed by her father. One of the guests was the cashier of the bank on which the check was drawn. He was one of those disagreeable people who can never appreciate a joke, and who always delighted in telling the truth when it is unpleasant to somebody else. This gentleman threw a damper on the spirits of the party by declaring that the generous father of the bride never had more than half $100,000 to his credit in the bank since his account was opened.

A wife wanted her husband to sympathize with her in a feminine quarrel, but he refused, saying: "I've lived long enough to learn that one woman is just as good as another, if not better." "And I," retorted the exasperated wife, "have lived long enough to learn that one man is just as bad as another, if not worse."

THE VOICE OF THE GRASS.

Here I come creeping, creeping everywhere,
By the dusty roadside,
On the sunny hill-side,
Close by the noisy brook,
In every shady nook.
I come creeping, creeping everywhere.

Here I come creeping, creeping everywhere,
All around the open door,
Where sit the aged poor,
Hear where the children play,
In the bright and merry May,
I come creeping, creeping everywhere.

Here I come creeping, creeping everywhere,
You cannot see me coming,
Nor hear my low sweet humming,
For in the starry night,
And the glad morning light,
I come quietly creeping everywhere.

Here I come creeping, creeping everywhere,
More welcome than the flowers,
In Summer's pleasant hours,
The gentle cow is glad,
And the merry bird not sad
To see me creeping, creeping everywhere.

Here I come creeping, creeping everywhere,
My humble song of praise,
Most gratefully I raise,
To Him, at whose command
I beautify the land,
Creeping, silently creeping everywhere.

"GWINE WEST."

AN EVERY DAY SCENE IN THE STREETS OF KANSAS CITY.

[Kansas City Times.]

First a drove of lean, half-fed cows, among them a few yearlings; an old brood mare; too rakish, lazy, lank colts; and behind them, bringing up the rear, a girl and boy, each mounted upon a scrubby horse or pony, and attired in costumes anything but fashionable. They were as obvious to the outside world as they passed through the streets on Sunday afternoon as if they were already far out upon the western plains of Kansas to which they were bound. But it was not of this drove of ill-fed cattle that special mention was intended, it was of the "outfit" which followed close behind. First came a "spike team," or in other words three horses hitched up one in the lead and two in the wagon tongue. The wagon was the most peculiar portion of the "outfit;" it was a real original, "outfit," prepared at considerable cost expressly for the present trip. It was an ordinary "prairie schooner" or ox wagon elongated to the length, and of the ordinary width of a narrow guage railroad passenger car. It was of the height of a common shanty, and instead of the usual canvas covering was ceiled overhead with pine lumber, tastefully painted. On each side were five small glass windows, in the centre a stove pipe out of which the smoke poured fourth, indicating culinary preparations for supper. But the most attractive feature of all was nine little juvenile noses flattened against nine of the windows; eighteen bright eyes staring forth at the panoramic city scene passing before them. A reporter hailed the old man seated in the fore part of this gunboat on wheels, where he proudly sat alongside a stout, buxom girl of sixteen or seventeen, who, as the reporter approached, retreated back into the seclusion of a monstrous calico sun-bonnet. The following brief conversation ensued:

"Heilo, stranger!"
"Hallo yerself. How de do?"
"Where are you from?"
"Ferm Highland Keownty, Ohio."
"Where are you bound?"
"Gwine West, few better my fortune. Is this the way tew Keansars?"
You're right; only half a mile to the State line. Good day, Stranger."
"Good day, Mister. Git up Sall! Yew Bally, what ye dewin? Gu lang there!"

And the outfit drove along Union Avenue, the observed of all observers. Fourteen more hard working citizens for the fertile prairies of Kansas.

THE APPARITION OF THE WHITE LADY.

A curious superstition prevails in Berlin. The State of the Emperor of Germany is precarious, and an old legend is revived by the credulous. A Berlin correspondent of the London Daily News writes:

"It is ominous for many that the White Lady has lately been seen at the castle. Did you ever hear the legend of the White Lady of Berlin Castle? Many, many years ago there was a Hohenzollern Princess, a widow with two children, who fell in love with—became enamored of is perhaps a more courtly phrase—a foreign Prince, rich, handsome and brave. She sent him a proposition of marriage. But this brave and handsome Prince declined her suit, explaining that "four eyes stood between him and acceptance. He referred to his aged parents, whom he was unwilling to leave, or whose consent he could not obtain—the versions of the legend vary a little here. But the Princess understood him to refer to the four eyes of her two children; to his unwillingness, in fact, to become a step-father. So, like Richard the Third, she promptly suffocated the infant obstacles, and wrote to her lover that the way was clear. He was stricken with horror at the cruel deed. He revealed her fatal mistake to her and died cursing her bloodthirsty rashness. The Princess in her turn was overwhelmed with remorse. After lingering a day or two in indescribable anguish she, too, died and was buried under the old castle at Berlin. But not to rest quietly in her unhappy grave. At rare intervals she appears at midnight, clad in white, gliding ghostlike about the castle; and the apparition always forebodes the death of some member of the Hohenzollern family. The White Lady has been seen three times within about a year, once in October last year, just before the death of Prince Albrecht; last spring again to announce the end of Prince Adelbert; and the last time while Queen Elizabeth lay on her death-bed. There is, however, some doubt about the meaning of the last visit. The Queen Dowager was not a born Hohenzollern, and the doctors are not certain that her death can be regarded as the answer to the White Lady's appearance. If not, there is yet another victim to be expected, and the superstitious know what that means. The professors of the University are trying to solve this knotty problem, and you shall know the result at the earliest moment."

THE COMING ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The coming marriage between the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duchess Marie of Russia is the principal topic of talk in fashionable circles abroad. The Duke has, on the part of the Grand Duchess Marie and himself, accepted an invitation of the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress of London, to a grand ball, to be given at the Mansion House in honor of their marriage, in the middle of March. The ball to the Prince and Princess of Wales at Guildhall in honor of their marriage is still fresh in the public recollection, and that about to be given under the roof of the Lord Mayor will be equally interesting. A Berlin correspondent writes: "The following royal personages are expected at St. Petersburgh, for the marriage: The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Coburg Gotha, the Crown Prince and Princess of the German Empire, Prince and Princess Ludwig of Hesse, Prince Alexander of Hesse, Princess Mary of Baden, and Prince Wilhelm of Wurtemberg. On or about the 27th of January the newly married couple will be entertained at a great ball at Moscow by the local nobility, the St. Petersburg nobles intending to anticipate their brethren in the ancient capital with a similar festivity. The nobility of Kasan have ordered of M. Ovtchinnikoyvs, the famous Russian jeweller, a golden punch-bowl with twelve goblets, the whole adorned with legends in Slavonic characters. The new ballet which is to adorn the St. Petersburg programme of the marriage week is daily practised.

A GREAT NOVELIST'S ODDITIES.

During the whole life of Paul de Kock he never left the suburbs of Paris, simply because he was mortally afraid of meeting with an accident in traveling. He never in his long career rode in a carriage, and the very idea of entering a railway car seemed frightful to him. He was so notional that he could not write with any pen except coarse goose-quills, which he cut himself; and one day, when he had to sign a document at the "Mairie" of his "arrondissement," he took his old goose-quill along to write his name with it. He wrote a very fine feminine hand, but exceedingly legible. He never read his own proof-sheets because typographical errors, which he considered inexcusable, owing to the legibility of his copy, made him exceedingly angry. Most romantic was his first interview with the young lady, who afterward became his wife. One day in the winter time a sleigh drove past the little house in Belleville where Paul de Kock kept bachelor's hall. In the sleigh sat a young woman. The horse ran away and the young woman was thrown out. The fall had stunned her, and De Kock carried her kindly into his house and cared for her. She proved to be the daughter of a well-to-do hackdriver, who was only 18, and very pretty. Paul de Kock fell at once in love with her, and four or five days afterward his betrothal with Mlle Jeanne Perrin was duly celebrated.

A LUNATIC BALL.

The New Haven Register says, in describing the recent annual ball at the Lunatic Asylum: "Twenty couples took the floor, ranged in two lines, facing each other, and stood still in profound silence, waiting the music. In this party the strangeness of the performers was most apparent. The men wore a look upon their faces of such resolution as one would expect on that of a brave man brought face to face with some terrible danger. The women were more wandering in their glances; but nearly all serious too. The music burst forth and a simultaneous movement followed; all sorts of movements, some cultivated steps, but for the most part a mere violent shuffling exercise. Directly they all seemed to have forgotten that they had partners, and settled down into dancing. There was some peculiarity about every individual, but in every one was observable a sort of ecstasy. One girl, with wild dark eyes, and her black hair hanging loosely around her neck, would occasionally pause, as if trying to recollect where she had acted such a part in other scenes, but, glancing at the company all engaged around her, she would resume her motions. Some of them kept their gaze fixed on the ceiling, turning neither to the right nor to the left; others kept a watch upon their feet, which, to their bewildered minds, were perhaps going sadly astray. Very soon the organization lost shape; the original partners had wandered hopelessly away from each other. But, with instinctive gallantry on the one side and gentle acquiesence on the other, the men swung and twirled whichever lady happened to be within reach at the moment when they thought the music indicated 'swing your partner.'"

FIRE WORKS IN GEORGIA.

[Savannah News.]

It is hard to convince a woman. A Wilkinson-county man carried home some fireworks for his son and heir, and his wife undertook to superintend the display. The husband protested that he would fix the tricks, but a sarcastic remark from the partner of his joys, to the effect that some men thought they knew everything silenced him. The woman then proceeded to show her son how it was done. She first seized a Roman candle and grimly proceeded to ignite it. The fuse was damp, and to facilitate matters the woman fanned the sparks into life by blowing on it. The response of the candle was too sudden to contemplate. The front hair and eye-brows of the adventurous female disappeared as if by magic, and the candle fell into the collection of fireworks, and proceeded to fire itself off with great exactness, igniting the other projectiles. A casual sky rocket skimmed along the grass, causing the family cat to ascend the nearest tree with great violence, while a fiery serpent took refuge in the husband's bosom. The author of all this trouble, discovering that her clothing was on fire, sailed around the house with as much earnestness as the liveliest pyrotechnic, and it was some moments before the frightened husband could arrest her wild career. Later, the son and heir was found under the house with the back of his jacket burned out. The woman is now an invalid, and the man writes to a friend that he never had a quieter or more enjoyable new year.

A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

"Lady Sarah had evidently inherited her beauty from her mother, who, while still in the school-room, was married, in a truly ludicrous manner, to Lord March. The story is told by her grandson, Mr. Henry Napier:

My grandfather, the second Duke of Richmond, was one of the lords of the bed chamber to King George II., who then resided at Kensington Palace. He had been, as was the custom in those days, married, while yet a boy, to Lady Sarah Cadogan, daughter of that Lord Cadogan who, as a cavalry officer, distinguished himself so much in the Duke of Marlborough's wars.

"This marriage was made to cancel a gambling debt, the young people's consent having been the last thing thought of. The Earl of March was sent for from school and the young lady from her nursery; a clergyman was in attendance, and they were told that they were immediately to become man and wife! The young lady is not reported to have uttered a word. The gentleman exclaimed: 'They surely are not going to marry me to that dowdy!' The ceremony however, took place; a post-chaise was ready at the door, and Lord March was instantly packed off with his tutor to make the 'grand tour,' while his young wife was returned to the care of her mother, a Dutch woman, daughter of William Muncter, counselor of the courts of Holland. After some years spent abroad Lord March returned, a well educated, handsome young man, with no very agreeable recollections of his wife. Wherefore, instead of at once seeking his own home, he went directly to the opera or theatre, where he amused himself, between the acts, in examing the company. He had not been long occupied in this manner when a very young and beautiful woman more especially struck his fancy, and turning to a gentleman beside him he asked who she was. 'You must be a stranger in London, replied the gentleman, 'not to know the toast of the town, the beautiful Lady March!' Agreeably surprised at this intelligence Lord March proceeded to the box, announced himself and claimed his bride, the very dowdy whom he had so scornfully rejected some years before, but with whom he afterward lived so happily that she died of a broken heart within the year of his decease, which took place at Godalming, in Surrey, in August, 1750."

This is truly one of the frolics in which destiny every now and then indulges. The young man, married whether he would or not, scarcely looking at his bride, after one glance has sufficed to make him cry out against being married to "that dowdy," is meant, later in life, to fall in love with that same "dowdy" grown into a beauty; and the two are so happy together that, when he is dead, incapable of living without him, she follows him to the grave. --[Holland House," by Princess Marie Liechtenstein.

THE PRAYER OF AGASSIZ.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

On the isle of Penikese,
Ringed about by sapphire seas,
Fanned by breezes salt and cool,
Stood the Master with his school.
Over sails that not in vain
Woed the west wind's steady strain,
Line of coast that low and far
Stretched its undulating bar,
Wings aslant along the rim
Of the waves they stopped to skim,
Rock and isle and glistening bay,
Fell the beautiful white day.

Said the Master to the youth:
"We have come in search of truth,
Trying with uncertain key
Door by door of mystery;
We are reaching, through His laws,
To the garment-hem of Cause,
Him the endless, unbegun,
The Unnameable, the One,
Light of all our light the Source,
Life of life, and Force of force.
As with fingers of the blind
We are groping here to find
What the hieroglyphics mean
Of the Unseen in the seen,
What the Thought which underlies
Nature's masking and disguise,
What it is that hides beneath
Blight and bloom and birth and death.
By past efforts unavailing,
Doubt and error, loss and failing,
Of our weakness made aware,
On the threshold of our task
Let us light and guidance ask,
Let us pause in silent prayer!"

Then the Master in his place
Bowed his head a little space,
And the leaves by soft airs stirred,
Lapse of waves and cry of bird
Left the solemn hush unbroken,
Of that wordless prayer unspoken,
While its wish, on earth unsaid,
Rose to heaven interpreted!
As, in life's best hours, we hear
By the spirit's finer ear
His low voice within us, thus
The All-Father heareth us;
And His holy ear we pain
With our noisy words and vain.
Not for Him our violence
Storming at the gates of sense,
His the primal language, His
The eternal silences!

Even the careless heart was moved,
And the doubting gave consent,
With a gesture reverent,
To the Master well-beloved.
As thin mists are glorified
By the light they cannot hide,
All who gazed upon him saw,
Through its veil of tender awe,
How his face was still uplit
By the old sweet look of it,
Hopeful, trustful, full of cheer,
And the love that casts out fear.
Who the secret may declare
Of that brief, unuttered prayer?
Did the shade before him come
Of th' inevitable doom,
Of the end of earth so near,
And eternity's new year?

In the lap of sheltering seas
Rests the isle of Penikese;
But the lord of the domain
Comes not to his own again;
Where the eyes that follow fail,
On a vaster sea his sail
Drifts beyond our beck and hail!
Other life within its bound
Shall the laws of life expound;
Other eyes from rock and shell
Read the world's old riddles well;
But when the breezes light and bland
Blow from summer's blossomed land,
When the air is glad with wings
And the blithe song-sparrow sings,
Many an eye with his still face
Shall the living ones displace,
Many an ear the word shall seek
He alone could fitly speak.
And one name for evermore
Shall be uttered o'er and o'er
By the waves that kiss the shore,
By the curlew's whistle sent
Down the cool sea-scented air;
In all voices known to her
Nature own her worshipper,
Half in triumph, half lament.
Thither Love shall tearful turn,
Friendship pause uncovered there,
And the wisest reverence learn
From the Master's silent prayer.

A PLANT STAND.

The lack of a desirable place to keep plants often prevents the pleasure of raising them. They must have light, and air, and sunshine, and it is not always convenient to devote the brightest windows to their occupancy. If kept on the ledges, they are in danger of being chilled on a frosty night; and it is a tax to be compelled to move the heavy pots every time the thermometer drops. A flower stand of some sort that can be readily moved from window to window is, therefore, a neccessity. The old fashioned wooden ones are clumsy, heavy, and take up to much room. The modern wire frames are pretty and light; but one of moderate size costs ten or twelve dollars, which is a great deal to put in the stand when we wish to put it in the flowers.

We saw something, the other day, that seemed to serve both economy and convenience. A box three feet long, a foot and a half wide across the bottom, and eighteen inches deep, is made of common pine. The sides flare outward, so that, at the top, they measure six or eight inches more, from edge to edge, than at the bottom. This box stands on four legs with casters, and under the bottom of the box, a piece of wood fancifully cut on the edge (a sort of pine valance), holds the legs firmly and symmetrically together. The top of the box is nearly even with the window-sill, and, when the whole is constructed, it may either be painted in colors, or stained dark brown, to match the funiture wood. The inside of the box is better preserved from decay, if lined with zinc or tin; but it will last one, possibly two, seasons, without any lining at all. Over the bottom is spread a three-inch layer of bits of broken flower-pots, and on this is set a double row of pots, or as many as will stand evenly on the surface. Then a thick layer of sand is poured over the broken pieces, and the rest of the space filled up with earth till it is even with the top of the flower pots. In the bed thus formed, bulbs and slips are planted between the pots, and vines are started at the corners. When the latter are well under way, wires, on which the vines twist, are fastened diagonally from corner to corner, forming a beautiful, green arch over what seems to be a bed taken bodily from the garden. Sometimes a tiny hanging basket, or an ivy growing in water, is hung from where the wires cross in the arch, but, even without it, there is no appearance of bareness. A carpenter will make the box for two dollars and a half, and the rest, painting and all, can readily be done at home.—["Home and Society;" Scribner's for February,

A DOCTOR'S MANIA.

The Hamilton (N. Y.) Democratic Republican relates the following: "The last freak we have heard of, which seems to approach a mania, is that of a doctor, who is said to reside in Preble, Cortland County. His weakness is for pulling teeth. He is said to be well read and skilful as a physician, and exhibits no peculiarities in any other direction but this. A short time since a young lady called at his office to have a tooth extracted, when he persuaded her to drink some brandy, or other liquor to ease the pain of the operation, then went deliberately at work, and drew seven teeth, all but one of which were perfectly sound. Another instance is given where he had been called at a house in a professional capacity, when a little girl 4 or 5 years of age ran up to him in a frank and fearless way peculiar to children of that age, and asked him to pull one of her teeth. He immediately proceeded to do it, but was forbidden by a friend of the child who was present. A few moments after the girl was left alone in the room with him, and she was heard to scream. The child's mother rushed into the room to find that one of the girl's pearly teeth, perfectly sound, had been drawn.

COMMUNISM IN AMERICA.

[St. Louis Republican.]

If the financial panic has done nothing else which entitles it to grateful remembrance, it has at least afforded intelligent observers of passing events an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the programme and practical workings of the most dangerous social elements of modern times. As long as money is easy, work abundant and wages liberal, there is no inducement for the laboring classes to rebel against the established order of things, and it is therefore impossible for those professional agitators—as numerous and unscrupulous in America now as in Europe—to find material for the advancement of their incendiary doctrines. But whenever, from any cause, the wheels of national prosperity cease to revolve, and the various branches of commercial and industrial enterprise are brought to a temporary standstill, then we hear those ominous mutterings from beneath which Disraeli appropriately calls "the moanings of the approaching storm." So it came to pass that, before the crash in Wall street had scarcely subsided, there rose in New York, Cincinnati and Chicago a grim specter which the world calls the Commune.

That name around which cling so many terrible associations, is not as yet assumed here; but whether designated as the Internationale, Labor Unions, Protective Unions, or Workingmen's Societies, the fundamental principles are the same, and the ideas promulgated are, as near as may be, identical. That the tree has lost little or nothing of its peculiar character by a voyage across the Atlantic is sufficiently manifest by the temper and utterances of the meetings recently held in New York and Chicago. Reading the speeches and resolutions we are reminded at once of the Jacobin Club of the first French revolution, and of the fierce clamors of the faction which ruled Paris during those gloomy months which immediately followed the downfall of the second Empire. We are transported again to those somber scenes which echo with the fiery eloquence of Danton, Camille Desmoulins, Robespierre and Marat, and are illuminated by the conflagration of the noblest buildings of the capital of Europe. Time and circumstances, which have changed all else, have not changed the Commune. It is to-day what it was in 1792 and in 1870; it is in the United States what it was and is in France; it is under a free and benignant government what it was when proclaiming undying hostility to the accumulated despotism of centuries of Bourbon misrule; and we see no reason to suppose that its chief characteristics will ever undergo any important modification while it exists at all.

We are too apt to think that the establishment of a republic must necessarily revolutionize, or at least remodel, the untutored instincts of the masses, and elevate the subordinate strata of population to a pitch of enlightenment which will always make them susceptible to the influences of sound argument and common sense. This is a fatal error which should be discarded as soon as possible, lest it breed a delusion which may culminate in ruin. Human nature is the same everywhere. The prejudices and passions which rouse it into activity in one country and one era, will rouse it in another country and another era. If certain sharp points are, by a combination of unfortunate events, driven into the consciousness of a people who own the ballot-box, they will respond as quickly and strike as bitterly and as unreasonably as if their necks had been galled for ages by the yoke of kingly tyranny. The fact that they are their own rulers, and can make and unmake laws to suit themselves, does not always induce them to guide their zeal by the dictates of discretion. They only know that something is wrong, that they are pinched in the stomach or in the pocket, and forthwith proceed to inaugurate measures of reform without stopping to inquire whether the remedy proposed is not as bad, or worse than the disease.

We do not believe that Communism in the new world can ever do the damage which it has done and will do in the old; but it is criminal folly to shut our eyes to the fact that it has an organized existence here, and is rapidly developing in proportions and in purpose. The leaders are as reckless and desperate here as on the other side of the ocean, and the rank and file—if we judge by demonstrations—are equally ready to follow the advice of evil counsellors. We cannot avoid the danger which threatens society elsewhere, a danger which is inseparately connected with the highest forms of the social structure; but we can and should be prepared to meet it. And if the lessons of the past three months have not taught us the need of this preparation, then we richly merit the harsh experience which the future assuredly has in store.

ANOTHER TREASURY ROMANCE.

Apropos to this, there is another interesting drama that has culminated in the Treasury. I shall only suppress real names. A gentleman of a wealthy family, while attached to one of our legations abroad, wedded a lady who is a foreigner. After several years of dissipation he was dismissed from the embassy, and brought his wife and two little children to this country. In one of the large cities they lived at a hotel from which they were expelled for the non-payment of board. The husband's relatives refused to come to their relief, and the wife's valuable trunks were detained for the board. I will not tell the long story of suffering she and the children have gone through, and the efforts she made to find employment. She is young and fascinating, and after Senators, Congressmen, and the minister of her own country in this city, failed in procuring a situation for her in any of the departments, she made personal application and immediately entered upon her duties in the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department, where she is a diligent and intelligent worker. She also has secured two scholars whom she teaches German, and two more for the Spanish language. In this way she will feed her lambs. The Foreign Minister I allude to has sent to the hotel and had her seven trunks redeemed, and she rejoices in being able to exchange the water-proof dress she has worn constantly for three months for the elegant clothes she wore at court. She is the brightest little sprite in the department.—[Wash. Cor,

THE WIT OF A WITTY MAN.

The late Isaac O. Barnes has been the subject of many good stories, one of which had not yet found its way into print. He has been invited to attend the funeral of a particular friend and crony, and as the deceased had at their last interview, specially urged his being present, he felt in duty bound to respond. Arriving at the house of mourning, he found the family assembled in a very small and uncomfortable room, in the middle of which stood the coffin, that all might take a last look at the face of the departed. The service was conducted by two clergymen, friends of the family, who, with their long prayers and extended "remarks," consumed fully two hours, during which Mr. Barnes suffered untold agony of suspense and impatience. Hardly had the second minister pronounced the "amen" when Barnes, in his well-known squeaky voice, turning to the person sitting nearest to him, said:

"Did you know Kid?"

"Yes sir," said the man addressed in a low voice.

"Good fellow, wasn't he," continued Barnes.

"Yes, sir," still in suppressed tone.

"And he was a mighty smart one, too," squeaked Barnes.

"Very smart," almost whispered the other, as the company present began to look in that direction.

"Yes he was," piped Barnes still louder, with one of his expletives, "and if he'd had the running of this funeral he'd have been under the ground an hour and a half ago."—[Providence Journal.

VARIETIES.

Fashion books for dolls are now published.

In the California Legislature a bill has been introduced for the abolition of the death penalty for murder and treason.

Manchester, England, rejoices over a large reduction in the price of coals, from that which has been maintained for the past two years.

A gentleman late one evening met his servant. "Hallo! where are you going at this time of night—for no good I will warrant?" "I was going for you, sir."

A woman in Jacksonville, Ill., left an uncorked bottle of ether in her bedroom when she retired and her friends had great difficulty in waking her.

"Yes, my hearers," said a Wisconsin minister, "little Johnny Clem skated into heaven by way of an airhole on Grass Lake, and he is happy now."

Now when a box of cigars is sent to a New Yorker he throws it into the alley or sends it to some poor but worthy family, believing it to be an infernal machine.

The Blue Grass regions of Kentucky lie across the middle of the state, and contain some 12,000 or 15,000 square miles, or about one-third of the state, and include about twenty counties.

Sectarian asperity must be dying out in Berks county, where a Quaker lady was recently married to a Methodist, by two Presbyterian clergymen, in a Methodist church.

The President made a speech at the conclusion of the reception, speaking substantially as follows: "When I put on those gloves they were white. They are almost black now."

A lady of Albia, Iowa, has a plain gold ring one hundred and fifty years old. She wore the ring at her wedding, and did also her mother, grandmother, great-grandmother and great-great-grandmother.

"How does that look, eh?" said a big-fisted Wall street man to a friend, holding up one of his brawny hands. "That," said the friend, "looks as though you'd gone short on soap."

Mammas complain that it is difficult to get an old-fashioned, plainly dressed doll for their children now-a-days. The doll of the period is elaborately dressed, wears jewelry, and is altogether too nice and costly to "knock about."

An American gives this report of his London travels: "I asked the distance. 'Well,' said my informant, 'it ain't very far; it's about five drinks and a cigar off if you walk or two drinks if you ride.' That's a way they have of measuring distances in London."

Several years ago a rich citizen of Boston gave a sum of money to be used in providing picture books for poor children at Christmas time. The question has just arisen as to what has become of the money, and why the children did not get the books.

There must be some mistake in this last extract. It is altogether too high a compliment to be deserved by any merely human being:

An honest fellow here a laid,
His debts in full he always paid;
And what's so strange, the neighbors tell us,
He brought back borrowed umbrellas.

There is nothing like economy. The men, it is well known, who pick up pins in the street always become millionaires if they live long enough. There is an officer in Massachusetts who proudly shows a lead pencil which he has used for nine years, and yet it is little more than half gone now.

A Keokuk (Ia.) dandy rubbed his hands with glycerine to make his New Year's gloves go on easy. When he had concluded his calls he was delighted to discover that he had mistaken liquid glue for the glycerine, and spent most of the night with his hands in a bowl of hot water.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR, ... WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE, ... E. A. MYERS.

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Pittsburgh, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1874.

THE Republicans are just getting it through their heads that there must be an election in February. What will Bigelow do?

OF course, the Swoope is in favor of the ring's election bill. He dare not oppose anything that Bill Mann and Bob Mackey commands him to support.

THERE seems to be no inclination on either side to adjust the difficulties in the mining regions. Operations are at a stand still, and are likely to remain so all winter.

IT has been discovered that Judge Waite, just nominated by Grant for Supreme Judge, voted for General McClelland for President in 1864, and a loyal howl is going up against his confirmation.

THE Hon. Wm. Pinckney Whyte, whose name is mispelled more than any other public man in the United States, has been elected Senator from Maryland, to succeed Hon. Wm. T. Hamilton. Both are Democrats.

HARRISBURG dispatches report that Senator White's, or rather Bill Mann's ring election bill has been so amended by Senators Wallace and McClure as to strip it of its objectionable features, and that it has passed the Senate. Whether the ringers in the House will accept it is further along. All that honest men desire is a fair law—one that will protect the ballot and punish those who attempt to pollute it.

THE persistent refusal of President Grant to interfere in behalf of ex-Gov. Davis of Texas, while it betokens wisdom on his part, will carry grief to the hearts of the Radicals, and confirm them in the belief that he is going to discountenance their schemes. The conduct of the President in this matter is so agreeably unexpected, that we hail it as a good omen. Let President Grant always act thus and he will have the people with him.

WE have already more currency per capita in this than in any other country, and instead of wanting more money, we want to raise the actual value of the money we now have. Instead of paying off the bonds which are not yet due, why not redeem the greenbacks which have long been over due. If we should commence their redemption in gold, specie payments would be at once resumed and we would have a sound currency. Instead of inflating our present currency, let us seek to attach a gold value to what we have already.

SHALL the nation be disgraced by the presence of such a man as Caleb Cushing at the Court of Spain? The President should continue in well doing, and remove Mr. Cushing from the Spanish Ministry "for cause."—Indianapolis Journal (Rep.)

Indeed it looks very much as if we are to be disgraced, that is, if Cushing's going as minister to Spain will disgrace the nation. He has his commission is his pocket and will sail within a fortnight. The prayers of the "trooly loil" will not avail.

THE Southern papers highly commend the action of President Grant in refusing to send troops to the scallawag Governor of Texas. As a sample of the good things they say of him we copy the following from the Montgomery Advertiser:

We cannot commend the action of the President in this matter too highly.—It affords us unusual satisfaction to be able to warmly support the Executive authority of the United States Government in this matter. He will receive the unanimous approval of the whole Conservative sentiment of the country, while the more reasonable portion of the Radical party itself can not fail to appreciate the wisdom and justice and the respect for Republican institutions he has exhibited in this matter. This is the way to establish reconciliation and peace on a basis of Law, Right and Reason, and to renew a feeling of honest American nationality.

NUMBER THREE.

Hon. Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio, and President of the Constitutional Convention, now in session in Cincinnati, was yesterday nominated for Chief Justice by President Grant. He is a resident of Toledo, between forty-five and fifty-years of age, and a man of very decided legal ability. He was one of the Government counsel at the Geneva Arbitration. In politics he is a very mild Republican, and there is every reason to believe that he will divest himself of all partisan prejudice upon the bench. While, perhaps, an abler man might have been nominated, many worse choices might have been made. The Radical leaders are sadly disappointed, and a fight against Mr. Waite's confirmation need surprise no one.

STATE FINANCES.

We have before us the report of State Treasurer Mackey and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, from which we learn that $407,892,80 was paid out for expenses attendant upon the Constitutional Convention. During the year $1,504,672,70 of the State loan was redeemed, and a balance of $1,825,151,24 remained in the Treasury. Registered certificates of the 6 per cent, or five-ten, loan in denominations of $10,000 and under to the amount of $750,000 are due and payable as per call, interest ceasing on them after the 30th day of next April.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth estimates that the cost of advertising the new Constitution will be about $225,000. Tables of estimates are given by which it is shown that the probable revenue for the year ending November 30, 1874, is, in round numbers $5,000,000 or nearly $2,000,000 less than the revenue for the year just closed; while the estimated expenditures, including the redemption of debt, are about $6,000,000. No suggestion is made as to how the one million deficiency is to be made up, but Mr Mackey ventures the opinion that numerous corporation taxes will be successfully resisted under the new Constitution, making the deficiency still greater. He does not tell us, however, by what process of reasoning he arrives at this conclusion.

The Commissioner of the Sinking Fund thus tabulate the condition of the Treasury on the 30th of November:

That the amount of principal of the public debt redeemed during the year amounts to..	$1,504,672 70	
Amount of annual interest....	1,362,969 20	
Amount of the debt of the Commonwealth on November 30th, 1873.....		$25,798,821,94
For which there is in the Sinking Fund for the payment of the public debt:		
Bonds of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.	$5,700,000,00	
Bonds of Allegheny Valley Railroad Company	3,500,000,00	
Cash in Treasury, November, 30, 1873.....	1,825,151,24	
		11,025,151, 24
Leaving an indebtdness unprovided for of.....		$14,773,670 70

The balance of the Sinking Fund on hand on the 30th of November was $3,977,921,24 with a balance in the State Treasury of only $1,825,151,24 leaving on indebtedness to the Sinking Fund from the State Treasury to the amount of $2,152,770. Of this the Committee say:

This increase of indebtedness to the Sinking Fund will continue, and for the present year be greatly increased over previous years, owing to the reduction of a very considerable amount of taxes belonging to the General Fund. In order to remedy this the Commissioners renew their recommendation in former reports, to equalize the two Funds by diverting sufficient revenues created for the Sinking Fund from said Fund and to place the same to the credit of the General Fund until the two accounts are evenly balanced, or until the General Fund can pay all the ordinary expense of the government.

Now this may all be very satisfactory to Messrs. Mackey, Allen and Quay, but we don't think that it will suit the tax-payers. The $2,152,000 due from the Treasury to the Sinking Fund, is that much money pretended to be on hand which is not—two millions and odd dollars diverted from the Sinking Fund to fill up gaps elsewhere and make a showing of a good management of the finances—in short more than two millions have been spent for which no account has been given, and which has been used without any authority of law.

The balance of $1,825,151,24 in the Treasury is a fictitious balance. It with some $400,000 more should be in the Sinking Fund, so that instead of their being a balance of nearly $2,000,000 in the Treasury, there is not a cent rightfully, while a deficiency of nearly a half a million exists. We are desirous that this diversion of $2,152,770 of the Sinking Fund should be explained. It has been used in *addition* to the annual revenues of the State in public expenditures. It was done under Mr. Mackey's Administration. We want to know what become of the money; why it was necessary to draw more than two million dollars out of the Sinking Fund to pay the current expenses of the State. And while Mr. Mackey is explaining this, we want him to explain where he has the people's money deposited and what security he has for it. *Perhaps the two explanations will go together.* Will Mr. Mackey please enlighten the public?

PHILADELPHIA DEMOCRACY.

It is generally believed that Woodward, Clymer, Packer and Buckalew, Democratic candidates for Governor, were counted out in Philadelphia. If this be true, and the more candid members of the ring have confessed as much, the Democracy must be in the majority in that city. If so, what is the necessity for going to the Republican party for a candidate for Mayor or any other office? There are at least 60,000 Democratic voters, and the late election exhibited about 6,000 reformers in Philadelphia. If the Democrats are equal to their responsibilities or not entirely demoralized, let them put forward first class men for the various positions to be filled in February, and not fritter away their organization upon Republicans. Yet this great body of Democrats are without an organ to-day to speak for them, and they don't seem to have the pluck, or energy to support one, and unless they exhibit greater courage and capacity in the future, they deserve to be kept in the degraded position they find themselves at present. We have faith in the Democratic party and its ultimate triumph through its own organization when properly officered and equipped.

PLUNDER UNPARALLELLED.

The way the people in South Carolina are plundered, has no parallel in the history of the country. It seems as though the carpet-baggers and scalawags intend to hold on there, until they utterly drain all the resources of the State and leave it utterly bankrupt. That the people do not rise in revolt and forcibly drive out their oppressors, is evidence that they are law abiding to a remarkable degree, and are willing to endure the worst forms of tyranny sooner than call down upon their heads the wrath of the Federal government which is always invoked by the carpet-bag governments whenever the people grow restive.

Gov. Moses in his annual message said that the era of light taxation was about to commence, but to the tax payers of plundered South Carolina, who know that this man Moses is at the head of the plundering ring in the State, it is a most bitter and heartless mockery. The first year of his administration, instead of developing the promised economy, only served as a stimulus to new schemes of peculation and robbery and set new schemes of extravagance on foot. To "show how the carpet-baggers have robbed the taxpayers," a comparison of a few of the chief expenses of the State during the fiscal years of 1866 and 1872, is made by the New York Evening Post, Administration, as follows:

	1865-66.	1871-72
Salaries.....	$ 76,481 48	$ 113,665 42
Public Printing..	17,446 66	214,529 86
Legislative Exp..	51,337 00	712,249 43
Schools.....	5,579 45	118,787 89
Lunatic Asylum..	20,897 00	43,892 99
Deaf and Dumb..	5,000 00	4,622 02
Cont'gnt Fund....	6,092 99	16,135 03
Sundries.....	83,413 31	410,852 97
	$266,248 01	$1,634,835 61

But the astonishing part of the story is not told by these figures, showing such an extraordinary increase of expenditures. All the bills were paid in 1866, and a small sum of money was left in the Treasury, while in 1872, not only all the money was exhausted but there was nearly $700,000 still unpaid, so that the actual cost of the Government to the tax payers was fully two and a half millions of dollars.

The figures for the fiscal year of 1873 have not yet been made public, but enough is known to place it beyond doubt that the showing will be more than that of 1872. As for instance, the public printing last year amounted to the enormous sum of $450,000 66. The editor of one of the Republican papers of this State wrote to inquire what the cost of the public printing was in other States. Replies from five different States have been received. The amount they paid for the service during the last year reported are, Iowa, $121,608; Pennsylvania, $73,377 74; Ohio, $62,923 83; Massachusetts,—including an extraordinary expenditure of $20,000—$89,766 30; Maryland, $38,000. The total is $385,135 96, or nearly $70,000 less than in South Carolina alone. But this is only on a par with all the rest.

Very naturally the people of the State have been seized with consternation, and excitement reigns supreme, seeing, as they do, nothing short of actual confiscation staring them in the face. But this extravagance in South Carolina is only the fully developed type of true Radicalism. It would be the same everywhere under the same circumstances. In South Carolina it has grown and flourished under the protection of Federal bayonets and Ku-Klux laws, until it has attained full proportions. The Evening Post, at the conclusion of an article on this subject, says:

The taxpayers' State Convention, which met a year ago, is again called upon to assemble, in the hope that since the promises of the ruling faction have not been fulfilled, the leaders among the honest citizens may be able to exercise some influence towards a reorganization of political affairs for the future. If there is a State in the Union that should welcome the dissolution of old political parties, confident that any possible change must be an improvement, that State is South Carolina.

MR. AARON A. SARGENT.

Mr. Aaron A. Sargent is a Senator from California. He is the gentleman who dived headlong into the "rebel archives" and dragged up the Cushing-Davis letter like "drowned honor by the locks." Mr. Sargent is a true patriot and a Christian statesman in whom there is no guile.

There were many reasons why he did not want such a man as Cushing appointed to the Chief Justiceship. There are a number of nice little schemes which Mr. Sargent, of California, is trying to get through Congress, in the interest of the monopolies for which California and the Pacific slope is noted. Had Mr. Cushing been confirmed it would have been altogether probable that he would have thrown the weight of his judicial decision against them, in the event they were brought into court. The following comprises a list of the jobs introduced into the Senate by the very loyal Sargent, since the beginning of the present session:

No. 16. Bill supplementary to an act entitled "An act to promote the mining resources of the United States," approved May 10, 1872."

No. 17. Bill relating to swamp lands in the State of California."

No. 18. Bill "relating to grazing lands in the State of California."

No. 19. Bill "to dedicate the public and agricultural lands in the State of California to homestead and pre-emption purposes."

No. 20. Bill "explanatory of an act entitled 'An act to reduce the expenses of the surveys and sale of public lands in the United States,'"

No. 21. Bill "for the relief of aged or infirm pre-emption settlers."

No. 22. Bill "for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon and Washington Territory."

No. 23, Bill "relating to the entry of homesteads and for pre-emption in California."

No. 24. Bill "to amend an act entitled 'An act to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes,'" approved March 3, 1873.

No. 25. Bill "to establish certain post routes."

Resolutions. Congress to appoint a commission to examine and report upon the condition of the harbor of San Francisco; what causes if any, are injuring it, and what means should be used to protect it; whether national interests require a sea wall, and that the United States Government assist the State of California to build the same.

Introduced by Sargent, December 8, 1873; No. 108. Bill "to relinquish the interest of the United States in certain lands to the city and county of San Francisco, in the State of California."

There are the best of reasons for believing that each and every one of these bills is a job for the enrichment of Mr. Sargent and his friends in the lobby. Parties in California, who know all about the matter, have sent information to Washington to the effect that they were introduced for the purpose of getting possesion of large tracts of the most valuable public lands in California.

The matter will no doubt be pushed to an investigation and the objects of these specious acts of legislation shown up, and it will be demonstrated that Mr. Sargent, instead of being that pure patriot which he would have the country believe, is at the head of one of the worst and most corrupt rings on the Pacific coast. Extreme pharisaical piety and loyalty in officials is a sure sign of a thief and a venal scoundrel. Men who go about preaching their piety and patriotism from the house tops should be narrowly watched. Don't trust them any further than you can throw an anvil, or a four year old bovine by the caudal appendage.

THE Cleveland Herald, Administration makes the following confession:

We have done our best to excuse the President for signing that iniquitous salary bill, but never made the attempt but that at the end of our argument we felt our opinions giving way. The President was not blameless, and our Republicans in the Legislature should have had the sense either to keep mum or to go the whole figure, and include in the same category Congress and the President.

The Swoope also, has done his best to excuse Grant, even to charging people with "slandering the President" for speaking of him as "the champion grabber," which everybody knows the President to be. Swoope shows no disposition to confess that either the President or himself made a mistake, but then he is indebted to Grant for a well paying office, and the Cleveland man is not, which accounts for the milk in the cocoa.

NOT long since a Committee of Marylanders called upon President Grant to congratulate him upon the nomination of Mr. Williams. The following beautiful poem recites the conference, and embalms its glorious memories for all future generations:

"We men of Maryland,
Have come up here to see,
Williams and your majesty,
And enquire how you be."

"Williams and my majesty,
As you no doubt will see,
Are about as well as we
Could e'en expect to be."

"We men of Maryland
Congratulations free,
Would e'en extend to thee,
Your glorious majesty."

"Our glorious majesty,
Has a full grown bull pup-pee,
Which you may go and see,
If you would happy be."

We men of Maryland
Are very glad to see
Your majesty hap-pee,
Good Lord! How wise you be!"

"My glorious majesty,
Is very glad to see,
You men of Maryland,
Good Lord! What fools you be!"

[EXEUNT OMNES.]

THE Montgomery (Ala.,) Advertiser asserts that it was the Radical Hoar of Massachusetts, who prepared the speech delivered by the negro Congressman, Elliott. The general impression heretofore, has been that Beast Butler and Senator Sumner were the authors, but the Advertiser says:

"And so it happened that no sooner had 'Congressman Elliott' read "with fine voice and effect" Hoar's labored harangue than all the telegraphic wires were put into requisition to herald the sensational circumstance throughout the land, of the wonderful intellectual display of Africa's son of eloquence and genius! It is probable that there have been hundreds of thousands of ordinarily intelligent newspaper readers imposed on by this shameless piece of Congressional imposture. There will be without question, at least half a million of Northern and Western idiots who will always believe that the Boston darkey representing the old District in South Carolina of John C. Calhoun is a miracle of "eloquence and force." But the lie has now been exposed and behind it as a matter of course, stands a radical yankee ready to sing psalms, to lead a prayer meeting, to steal from the Treasury or to rob the Custom House; to be insolent when he cannot be kicked, or again to lie, directly or inferentially as may be needed, at the first opportunity, and either or all with equal indifference."

WHEN Brother-in-law Casey appealed to President Grant to overthrow the legal Government of Louisiana, a prompt response was sent in the shape of United States troops, by whom the usurper Kellogg was placed in power. When Gov. Davis declined to usurp the Government of Texas, and called upon the President to sustain him, he was informed that it would be "prudent as well as right to yield to the verdict of the people as expressed by their ballots." The moral is obvious: When any one wishes to usurp the Government of a State, let him go into partnership with a President's brother-in-law.—N. Y. Sun.

THE crusade against the gibbet in Illinois is begun, under the experienced leader in this movement for reform, the Hon. Marvin H. Bovee. The abolition of the death penalty in Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa is principally due to Mr. Bovee's efforts. He will deliver sixty lectures in Illinois.

THE following bold declaration is attributed to the President, on apparently good authority, and, taken in connection with some recent proceedings of his, appears to indicate a change in the political atmosphere: "I begin to think that it is time for the Republican party to unload—there has been too much dead weight carried by it—the success of our arms during the rebellion, and the confidence that the Republican party was strong enough to hold up any burden, have imposed all the disaffection in the Gulf States on the Administration. I am tired of this nonsense. Let Louisiana take care of herself, as Texas will have to do. I don't want any quarrel about Mississippi State matters referred to me. This nursing of monstrosities has nearly exhausted the life of the party. I am done with them, and they will have to take care of themselves."

CHARLES M. WHEATLEY of Phœnixville Penn., writes, Jan. 15, 1874: "I am making from 25,000 to 35,000 pounds of Pennsylvania ingot copper every month, fully equal to lake copper;—the first time copper has been successfully made in this State.' May this new development of Pennsylvania Industry soon add a new element of increasing wealth to the great State which is already a monument to the beneficent workings of the American System.—N.Y. Tribune.

NOTING that Schuyler Colfax was presented with a buggy on Christmas Day by the Studebaker Wagon Company of South Bend, the Elkhart Democrat says that when he runs for Congress again he will solemnly affirm that no one ever gave him a buggy, nor the principal part of a buggy, nor a cent's worth of interest in a buggy, nor a tenth part of a cent. So Studebaker will do well to have other evidence of the fact than a mere memorandum.

THE Independent contains the following announcement: "There is no truth whatever in the reports published in the daily papers that The Independent has been sold. No change whatever has occurred in its proprietorship or editorial management and there is no prospect of any. It is true, however that several very flattering and unsolicited proposals to purchase the paper have recently been made to us from highly respectable parties; but they have all been respectfully declined."

THE SALARY GRAB.

LETTER FROM HON. HIESTER CLYMER
[From the Reading Daily Eagle, 17th.]

The following letter from Hon. Hiester Clymer, received this morning, explains his reasons for voting against the bill repealing the Salary Grab act, which will no doubt be found entirely satisfactory to his constituents and the Democracy generally:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 1874.

MY DEAR SIR:—I am much obliged for your friendly note of yesterday, making inquiries regarding my vote on the "Salary Bill."

I was compelled to vote against concurring in the bill as it passed the Senate; First, because while it reduced the salary to $5000 a year, which net, as is well known, my hearty approval, yet it restored the unequal and therefore odious *mileage system*, by which the Treasury will be wrongfully depleted annually to the amount of nearly or quite two hundred thousand dollars!

Second—Because the bill did not reduce the salary of the President either for the existing or for future terms, thereby imposing on the people for all the time an additional charge of $25,000 a year. Formerly the President's salary was $25,000 a year, increased yearly according to the statement of the Chairman of the Ways and Means to at least $75,000 by appropriations made to his "private establishment." By the bill against which I voted this amount is increased to at least $100,000 a year.

Third—because the Senate Bill made no deduction of salary from the 4th of March 1873, up to this date—When the question was before this House I constantly and earnestly endeavored to have this principle engrafted upon the Bill

For these and other reasons which time will not permit me to set forth I voted against concurring in the Senate Bill, which in my opinion is not what the people so unitedly have demanded.

I feel satisfied that every Democrat, in Berks county, who understands the question will agree with me that "mileage" is an outrage and a wrong—that the doubling of the President's salary is the greatest of all "*grabs*" and should have been repealed for the present and for the future, and that the reduction of the salary should have been made to date from the 4th of March 1873 instead of from this date.

These, to my mind, are plain and honest propositions, and by my vote against the Senate Bill I intended to clearly express what I believed to be the *unanimous* opinion of my constituents upon them, and I appeal to them with unshaken faith, that they will approve my judgment and endorse my vote. Had I voted for the bill, I should hereafter have been stopped from denouncing the "mileage swindle," which has always been odious to men of all parties in Pennsylvania, and also from agitating and demanding the repeal of the increased Presidential salary. These questions will enter largely into the issues of the immediate future and by my vote I am free to take my place on the side of those who demand economy, retrenchment and reform.

There were others who voted against the bill for reasons very different from the foregoing, but I have briefly stated those which actuated my friend, the Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York and myself.

I am glad your letter has given me an opportunity to set them forth, which we were not permitted fully to do when the Bill was forced through the House under the pressure of the "previous question" which cut off opportunities for remark or amendment.

Truly your friend,
HIESTER CLYMER.

Jesse G. Hawley, Esq., Editor "Eagle," Reading Penna.

A CONFIDENTIAL FAMILY.

We hear a good story of a man who went to the frontier to see a friend. The family consisted of the husband and his two grown sons. The good old lady was the only one of the family who did not take some of the "Oh be joyful." Sitting by the fire a few minutes, the old man tipped him a wink, and the visitor followed him out. Stopping by a tree, he took out a long-necked bottle, remarking:

"I have to keep it hid, for the boys may get to drinking, and the old woman would raise the duse." They took a drink and returned to the fireside. Soon Tom, the elder son asked the visitor out to see the colt, and taking him behind the barn, pulled out a flask, remarking:

"I have to keep this hid, for the old man will get drunk, and the duse is to pay," and they both took a drink and returned.

Soon Bob stepped on the visitor's toe and walked off, the visitor following. As they reached the pig pen, Bob drew out a good-sized bottle, remarking:

"You know the old man and Tom will get drunk, and I have to hide this."

The visitor concluded he could not drink confidentially with the whole family, and started for home.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON January 19, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. THURMAN presented a petition in behalf of the Winnebago Indians of Wisconsin. It sets forth that the tribe is greatly wronged under the color of authority of the United States; that life has been destroyed, and that the tribe is deprived of liberty and property. It asks the necessary legislation for the protection therein, and said it was not the intention of the law passed last session to use force to remove those Indians. Under the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution these Indians were citizens, and the Government had no right to use force to remove them. Affidavits accompaning the petition show that Indians had been kidnapped and carried away from their homes. He hoped the matter would receive the serious consideration of the Committee on Indian Affairs. The petition was referred to that Committee; also, a bill for the relief of the Chickasaw Indians.

RAILWAY BILLS.

Mr. FERRY (Mich.) introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across Detroit river, at Detroit, Michigan. Referred. It empowers any person or corporations having authority from the State of Michigan and dominion of Canada for such as propose to build a railroad bridge across the Detroit river, at Detroit, or at any point within four miles above or below said city, and also a railroad bridge across Detroit river, in the vicinity of Fulton and Grasse Island, and across several branches. The bill requires these bridges to be open for the use of all roads, upon reasonable compensation, and prescribes numerous details on this subject, and also as to drawbridges, overall channels, width of spans, etc.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill authorizing the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company to construct a branch road from Sibley, Iowa, to Yankton, Dakota. Referred.

Mr. INGOLLS introduced a bill to incorporate the Colorado Canal, Irrigation and Canal Company. Referred. It proposes to grant twenty sections of public lands per mile to aid in the construction of irrigating the canal from South Platte river in Colorado with the State of Kansas as far as may be desired by the company.

Mr. LOGAN introduced a bill authorizing the President to appoint five commissioners to collect information as to the effects of the liquor traffic and the practical working of the prohibition laws, etc. The commissioners are to serve without pay, and be appointed from civil life, irrespective of political considerations, but the bill requires that they shall be in harmony with the views of those tax-payers of the country.

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

The morning hour having expired, the consideration of the resolution reported by the Finance Committee was resumed.

Mr. WRIGHT addressed the Senate. He had listened attentively to get light on the subject, but feared words had only darkened his course. The Chairman of the Finance Committee, so furious for resumption says himself he ventures no opionon nor commits himself to any theory. In one school of these financiers there seemed to be entire unanimity as they ascribe all troubles to an overdose of currency. In his judgment our currency had no more to do with the monetary derangement than the balance pole of an acrobat or a last year's bird's nest. He denied that our currency had depreciated during the panic. If our currency was dishonored now, it was technically dishonored a week after its issue. Was a nation to be adjudged bankrupt because it failed to pay gold for these notes, and one kind of legal tender for another? every particle of property of this vast country is pledged for the redemption of these notes, and they are as good now as they can be made. The nation had not violated its pledge and there was no truth in the clamor of blighted faith.

THE REAL INQUIRY

now is, is it practicable, having due regard for the rights of the bill holder and interest of the Government to return to specie payment? He thought not, and defied any one to show that the Government had departed from the purest marality. When we have that prosperity and trade which all should labor for, then that grand fact of specie resumption will be accomplished. Why all this struggle to get back to specie payment. He had been answered, because it is

WORLD'S CURRENCY.

He thought the world would get over some of its old notions on this subject. Nations were becoming more intimate with each other and working together more harmoniously. As this system increased, the world would adopt a currency not so cumbersome. He did not favor the substitution of demand rates for greenbacks. He would have but one paper currency, and that issued directly by the Government. The national banks were organizations of necessity, and the inquiry now was worthy of attention. If there was further need of them, a suitable time should be given to wind up their affairs. If we could not have one currency issued by the Government, then he favored free banking with the adoption of the English rule, making stockholders liable to the extent of his means. His preference though was but for one currency by the Government, upon which no interest should be paid and the reception of a certain percentage of those notes by the Government in payment of import duties. Further, he would change the form of the note, and instead of making it promise to pay, would simply have the denomination stamped upon it the same as upon gold and silver. The people of this country are active and enterprising and need a great volume of currency sometimes more than at others, especially in the fall and winter in moving crops, etc. Again four millions of people in the South, lately set free, were now engaged in industrial pursuits, and thus the

DEMAND FOR MONEY

is increased. He therefore thought it advisable to have the currency elastic with convertible bonds at a small rate of interest at about 3 65-100. He favored a small rate because the nation was paying too much interest both public and private. No nation had been so much impoverished as ours by the payment of extravagant interest. If we return to specie payment now, we must reflect that our greenbacks will be bought up by capitalists at a depreciated value and held for the

GOLD MILLENIUM

thus increasing the monetary derangement and crippling business. Nothing should be done to contract, but we should go right ahead steadily. If there is a furnace idle encourage it to begin work. Any mechanical agency or industry stopped, bid it go to work, and all will be well.

In conclusion, he denied that the voice of the west was for a resumption of specie payment and no expansion of currency.

REMARKS OF MR LOGAN.

Mr. LOGAN said it was necessary to relieve the present stringency by placing currency on a secure basis. He did not oppose an ultimate return to specie payment, but considered such return at present impracticable and unnecessary. He argued that specie payment cannot be reached through forced contraction without danger to national banks. The present amount of currency is manifestly inadequate. The only way to specie payment is a further contraction or legislative proclamation. Further contraction is impracticable. The immediate result of resumption would be to cripple, if not ruin, every industry. The importation of gold must be greater, and the exportation far less before we can consider the question of coin resumption. An increase of currency would not, as has been affirmed by other Senators injure western farmers.

The history of the last decade shows that the country has never been in such a condition of continued prosperity as during these years of paper money. It would be better that the day of specie payments should be postponed as long as it was in England at the commencement of the present century than that this country should experience disastrous results incident to a forced contraction of resumption. The confidence of the people in our currency has never wavered. In the days of the panic gold fell to 106. The Senator from Missouri showed that the amount of our currency per capita in 1860 was fourteen dollars and fifty cents and that it is now nineteen dollars. The logical result goes even further. In 1860 the amount of property per capita was five dollars and twenty-six cents, which increased to seven dollars and ninety-one cents in 1870. The same ratio of increase of currency would now require twenty-two dollars per capita, or a total circulation of eight hundred and fifty millions. The amount of currency during that period has been increased but twenty-eight per centum, while the increase of property has been fifty-two per centum. A proper supply of currency is now needed. Taking the suitable ratio of property to currency as a standard, this amount would be about eight hundred and fifty millions. This amount is needed for active circulation. It would not be in excess of the amount per capita in Great Britain and France. The most reliable statistics represent the circulation in France at fifty dollars per capita and in Great Britain at twenty-five dollars per capita, which latter is ten per centum more than is here demanded.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The Chairman laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War in response to the resolution of that body, in regard to the appropriation for the collection and payment of bounties to colored soldiers and sailors. The letter stated that of the appropriation of $50,000, but $22,000 remain to conduct business until June 30. The estimated expenses per month are at the lowest limit $5,500. Therefore, at the end of April, the entire appropriation will have been expended, and unless some provision is made all work will have to stop and the clerks be discharged. The Secretary recommends that the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the collection and payment of bounties for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, be rendered available to carry on business until June 30, 1874. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Senate went into Executive Session and soon after adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. PAGE offered a resolution instructing the Commissioner of Public Lands to ascertain whether lands granted by Congress to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, to aid in the construction of the railroad from Springfield, Mo., to the Pacific ocean are forfeited, and whether any legislation is necessary to restore such lands to pre-emption and homestead entry. Adopted.

The Committee on Civil Service will report a bill reducing the Deputy Commissioners of Internal Revenue from three to two, and providing that the vacancy in the office of the First Deputy be filled by the appointment of one of the existing deputies.

RESOLUTION TO INCREASE THE VOLUME OF CURRENCY LOST.

Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, moved to suspend the rules and adopt the following resolution:

Whereas, by reason of the present monetary stringency and insufficiency of the amount of circulating medium, the industry and commercial affairs of the country have been greatly depressed, and

Whereas, by reason of such stringency the revenues of the Government have been largely diminished, in consequence whereof Congress has been asked to increase taxation to the amount of $42,000,000, and

Whereas, until the recent panic revenues were ample enough to meet the current expenses of the Government; therefore

Resolved, that, instead of levying additional taxes

THE TRUE POLICY

lies in the enactment of such a law or laws as will relieve such stringency and supply means necessary to the business wants of the country by increasing the circulating medium, thereby relieving business, increasing revenues and thus avoiding the necessity of increasing the present rates of taxation, or duties, or the imposition of additional taxes or duties.

Resolved, that the Committee on banking and currency be instructed to prepare and report to the House without delay a bill for the purpose in the first resolution expressed, and that said Committee have leave to report anytime.

Mr. McCreary called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. SPEER inquired whether the question of consideration could be raised.

The Speaker said that that question was raised. The motion was to suspend that rule and all other rules.

Mr. DAWES remarked that the subject was before two committees at present and had been discussed in the House last Saturday. He suggested that, instead of having a vote now, the resolution be simply introduced and set down for debate at the same time, so that the various views of members might be brought out, and that the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committe on Banking and Currency might have the benefit of these views. The Committee on Ways and Means proposed to report something to-morrow which would be the subject of debate confined to this matter.

Mr. HOLMAN objected to the discussion.

Mr. RANDALL remarked that the Committee on Banking and Currency was holding sessions every day during the sittings of the House, listening to the views of gentlemen from various parts of the country.

Mr. WILSON said that this question of increased currency was exciting a great deal of public attention, and therefore he had drawn the resolution for the express purpose of testing the sense of the House, and letting the public know whether or not there was to be an increase of currency.

Mr. COX wanted to offer an amendment, but the Speaker informed him that he could not do so under a motion to suspend the rules.

A vote was then taken and resulted in yeas, 135; nays, 98, so a two-thirds not voting in the affirmative, the resolutions were rejected.

Following is the vote in detail:

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Albright, Arthur, Ashe, Averill, Barber, Barrere, Begole, Bell, Berry, Biery, Bland, Blount, Bowen, Bradley, Bright, Brown, Beckner Bundy, Burrows, Butler, (Tenn.), Cain, Cessna, Clark, (Mo.), Clemment, Cobb, McCobb (Kansas), Coburn, Comings, Conger, Cook, Corwin, Chittenden, Crossland, Crutchfield, Cartin, Danforth, Davis, Dobbins, Donnan Donnell, Field, Freeman, Glover, Hancock, Harris (Ga.), Harris (Va.), Harrison, Hatcher, Havens, Hawley (Ills.), Hays, Hazelton (N. J.), Hereford, Holman, Hubbell, Hunter, Hurlburt, Hyde, Jewett Kelly, Killinger, Knapp, Lamar, Lamison, Lawrence, Leach, Lafland, Langhirdge, Lowe, Lynch, Marshall, McCreary, McDill (Wis.), McNulta, Merriam, Monroe, Morey, Neal, Negley, Niblack, Nunn, Orr, Orth, Packard, Packer, Page, Parker (Mo.), Pelham, Perr, Phillips, Pratt, Purman, Ranzier, Rapier, Rowls, Ray, Richmond, Robbins, Rusk, Sayler (Md.), Sever, Sessions, Shanks, Sheats, Sheldon, Sherwood, Shoemaker, Sloss, Smith (Va.), Southard, Sprague, Stavard, Stere, Strait, Strawbridge, Sypher, Taylor, Thornburg, Todd, Tyner, Vance, Waddell, Wells, Whitehead, Whitely, Whittem, Williams (Ind.), Wilson (Iowa), Wilson (Ind.), Wolfe, Wardworth, Young (Ky.), and Young (Ga.)—135.

Nays—Messrs. Albert, Archer, Banning, Bass, Beck, Bromberger, Baffenton, Burchard, Burleigh, Caldwell, Clarke N. Y.), Clayton, Clymer, Calton, Cox,

Crocker, Crooke, Darrell, Dawes, Dewitt Dearham, Eames, Eden, Eldridge, Elliott Fort, Frye, Garfield, Giddings, Gooch Gunckel, Hale (Me.), Hale, (N. Y.) Hamilton, Harris (Mass.), Hathorne-Hawley (Conn.), Hendee, Hendon, Hersey, G. F. Hoar, Hooper, Hoskins, Kasson, Kellogg, Kendall, Lowndes, Luttrell, Maynard, McDill (Iowa), Macdougall, Mellish, Milliken, Mitchell, Moore, Morrison, Nesmith, O'Brien, O'Neill, Parker (N. H.), Parsons, Pendleton, Phelps, Pierce, Platt (Va.), Platt (N. Y.), Poland, Potter, Rainey, Randall, Read, Rice, E. H. Roberts, Sawyer, Schumacker (N. Y.), Scofield, Scudder (N. Y.), Scudder (N. J.), Small, Smart, Smith (Pa.), Smith (La.), Smith (Ohio), Speer, Starkweather, Storm, Swann, Townsend, Waldron, Wallace, Ward (N. J.), Wheeler, Wilber, Willard (Vt.), Willard (Mich.), Williams (Mass.), Williams (Mich.), and Willie—98.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The Speaker aspointed a Committee on Expenditures in the department of Justice as follows: Messrs. Sever (Va), Parsons, Williams (Mich), Speer and Durham.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Young moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill providing that all printed matter printed by order of the government and bearing the official signature of members of either House of Congress shall pass through the mails free of charge until the first of July, 1874. The motion was rejected: Yeas, 71; nays, 163. The following is the affirmative vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Albert, Arthurs, Ashe, Beck, Bell, Blount, Bright, Buckner, Burleigh, Butler (Tenn), Cain, Caldwell, Cessna, Clymer, Comingo, Corwin, Crutchfield, Davis, Dornan, Dewitt, Eldridge, Giddings, Hancock, Harris (Ga), Havens, Hays, Hereford, Herndon, Houghton, Howe, Kendall, Killinger, Knapp, Lamar, Leach, Lofland, Marshall, Maynard, Milliken, Mills, Moore Marcy, Morrison, Negley, Nesmith, Nunn, O'Brien, Parker (Mo), Perry, Platt (Va), Purman, Rawls, Ray, Read, Robbins, Sever, Sheats, Slass, Smith (La), Smith (N. Y.), Southard, Speer, Todd, Vance, Wallace, Whitehead, Williams(Ind), Willie, Young(Ky), Young (Ga).—71.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

Mr. BUTLER offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to enquire whether further legislation is necessarp to prevent the illegal use of the United States flag on commercial vessels, &c. Adopted.

Mr. COX suggested that the resolution seemed to be a reflection on the administration.

Mr. COTTON presented a petition from the Chicago, Clinton and Dubuque Railroad Company, Chicago, Dubuque and Minnesota Railroad Company, and many citizens of Iowa asking that the railroad bridge across the Mississippi river at Clinton, Iowa, be opened to the use of all railroads centering at that point that may desire to use the same. Referred.

Mr. COX presented a memorial of the national board of trade to reform complex, cumbrous and difficult customs laws of the United States and against the system of informers moieties and arbitrary seizures.

Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee on Coinage, reported a bill allowing coinage to be executed at the United States mints for foreign countries; and sent to the clerk's desk and had read a portion of the Chinese proclamation authorizing the circulation of the eagle trade dollar lately coined in the United States. The bill passed.

Mr. Sypher introduced a bill to provide for an examination and survey of the Minnesota river, in the State of Minnesota, and for an estimate of the cost of constructing canal locks and dams on the same. Referred.

Mr. CLAYTON asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the practicability and expediency of constructing a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, or by way of Nicaragua, Tehauntepec or any other route.

Several members objected.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, January 20, 1874.
THE SENATE.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President, inclosing the report of the Secretary of the Interior in response to a resolution of the 8th inst., in regard to the unauthorized occupation of Indian territory by bodies of men in violation of treaty stipulations. Laid on the table.

Petitions were presented from the National Board of Trade for a revision of the Internal Revenue laws indorsing the petition of the New York Chamber of Commerce for the prevention of collisions at sea; protesting against any increase of the volume of currency; asking that the National Banking act be amended, and that the volume of national currency be reduced.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. OGLESBY presented a petition of the National Board of Trade in regard to cheap transportation, and made a speech in favor of the immediate attention of Congress to the subject, stating in his opinion, that the question was of more importance than that of finance.

Mr. BOGY spoke in favor of national legislation to open national water routes from the west to the sea. The petition was referred to the Committee on Transportation routes to the seaboard.

Mr. MORTON asked that the resolution for the admission of Mr. Pinchback as a Senator from Louisiana be taken up, as he desired to have the subject recommitted to the committee to investigate as to the personal conduct of Mr. Pinchback in connection with his election.

Mr. McCREERY said he desired to speak on the subject on Monday, he being entitled to the floor.

Mr. MORTON gave notice he would make a motion after the speech of the gentleman.

THE FINANCE QUESTION.

The consideration of the finance resolution was resumed and remarks of Mr. Brownlow were read by the clerk.

He (Browland) thought the immediate return to specie payment would be destructive to the business of the country. Our present financial system was very good, but capable of some amendments, one of the principal defections being the unequal distribution of currency. The South and West wanted more, and measures should be taken to relieve these sections

Mr. GORDON opposed the speedy return to specie payments, but did not desire to be understood as opposing it, when, consistent with the interests of the producing classes of the country. To give the country more currency was, to his mind, the shortest, soonest and easiest method of relief. If Congress would announce that it intended to give more money to the people and give it flexibility, that very hour would bring relief to the country and bring out millions of greenbacks now hoarded up. He spoke of the wants of his section, and said he believed there was more prosperity there when it took sixty dollars in Confederate money to buy one in gold in the days of war.

CHEAP MONEY

was what we wanted and he hoped the debt burdened South and West would heed the cry. The South is poorer to-day than she was the day Lee surrendered at Appomatax Court House. He hoped the day would come when we would issue money not founded on gold but on the faith of the Government and receivable for all dues alike.

Mr. CHANDLER agreed with other gentlemen that there should be more money, but he wanted better money. He thought the only plan was for the Government to say it would resume specie payment on the first of July, 1875; to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow one hundred millions of dollars gold at that time, stop the sale of gold now, and by the first of January we would have two hundred millions in gold to begin the redemption of our legal tenders. He opposed any increase in the volume of currency, even the reissue of the forty-four millions reserve.

THE POST ROUTE BILL.

The resolution was laid aside informally, and the Post Route bill was taken up.

Mr. PRATT offered an amendment declaring all bridges heretofore or hereafter to be erected across navigable rivers and all public railroads to be post routes.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) offered an amendment that hereafter no service should be ordered on post routes until an examination as to the necessity therefor be made by a special agent and approved by the Postmaster General.

Mr. PRATT explained that the object of his amendment was to leave the matter in the hands of the department to establish these post routes and do away with the necessity of the postal route bill every year.

Mr. RAMSEY opposed the amendment, as it would legalize every bridge over the Missouri and other rivers, and prevent Congress ordering their removal, if it be found that they obstructed navigation.

Pending the discussion the bill was laid aside and the finance resolutions again taken up, upon which Mr. Merriman was entitled to the floor but upon commencing, gave way to the motion for adjournment and the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. McCREERY, from the Committee on Railroads and Canals, reported a bill to regulate commerce by railroads among the several States. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

NEW RULE ADOPTED.

Mr. MAYNARD, from the Committee on Rules, reported a new rule providing that all motions to suspend rules, except to go into Committee of the Whole, shall, before being submitted to the House, be seconded by a majority as in the case of a previous question. The proposition gave rise to considerable discussion, the new rule being advocated by some as a means of preventing the House from being forced to vote by yeas and nays on buncombe resolutions, and being opposed by others as an infringement on the constitutional rights of the minority, which would thus be cut off from the power to have a vote taken on propositions emanating from it. After an hour's discussion Mr. Maynard moved the previous question, but the House refused to second it, and discussion was resumed, Messrs. Dawes and Butler (Mass.) occupying most of the time in a personal debate.

Mr. WARD (Ill.) moved to lay the proposed rule on the table. Negatived, yeas, 115; nays, 127. Then, after a variety of yea and nay votes, the rule was adopted by a vote of 124 to 101.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, January 21, 1874.
THE SENATE.

A large number of bills were presented and referred, after which the consideration was resumed of the resolution reported by the Finance Committee declaring it to be the duty of Congress to adopt measures to redeem the pledge of public faith and furnish currency of a uniform value, always redeemable in gold, or its equivalent.

Mr. MERRIMAN favored immediate resumption of specie payments and hoped that the glorious event would transpire on July 4th, 1876. Let every dollar of greenbacks be redeemed in gold; then, in the meantime, let the volume of currency be increased to at least one hundred millions of dollars. He spoke of the unequal distribution of currency and the pressing needs of the South on account thereof.

Mr. SHERMAN said the Comptroller of Currency had authority now to withdraw twenty-five millions from New England and give it to the South and West, or the States which have not their proper proportion.

Mr. EDMUNDS—How long would it stay there?

Mr. SHERMAN—That is another question.

Mr. MERRIMAN said, in reply to the Senator from Vermont (Edmunds), he would say if the money was sent South it would go back very slowly, if the banks of New York and New England did not offer interest for it, as those States pay interest on the money that goes there. He would like to see Congress grant a charter for a great national bank with a capital of one hundred millions in shares of twenty-five dollars each, so the whole people could have stock in it. Sectional interests had once come near destroying the government, and unless Congress done something to produce an equilibrium in industries, more trouble would be the result.

Mr. EDMUNDS inquired if the gentleman believed Congress would produce this equilibrium.

The debate continued between Messrs. Merriman and Edmunds until 3:15 P. M., when the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. KELLY, from the select committee on the centennial exposition reported a bill reciting that at various international expositions that have been held in foreign countries the United States had been represented in pursuance of invitations given by the governments of those countries, and requesting the President to extend, in the name of the United States a respectful and cordial invitation to the government of other nations to be represented and take part in the international exposition to be held in Philadelphia under the auspices of the United States in the year 1876.

Mr. KASSON suggested that Mr. Kelly permit an amendment to be offered which would remove much of the objection to the bill, providing, that in communicating such invitations to foreign governments it shall be done in such language as not to present it as an enterprise guaranteed by the government of the United States.

Mr. SMITH (Ohio) said one gentleman connected with the Commission has assured me that they would require before they were through with it seven million dollars from the General Government.

Mr. HAWLEY (Conn.)—He never had any authority to say that.

Mr. SMITH—He was the gentleman of the Commission from Ohio.

Mr. RANDALL—He ought to be off the Commission.

Mr. KELLY—Seven million will cover the whole cost.

Mr. SMITH—We all know that expense always exceeds estimates.

Mr. G. F. HOAR—Does not the communication which the President has already made to foreign governments pledge this government as much as this bill can do?

Mr SMITH—I know that what has been done in this matter embarrasses Congress.

Mr. G. F. HOAR—Are we not pledged already.

Mr. SMITH—We are not pledged, because in the law authorizing the appointment of commissioners, Congress reserves the right to refuse to appropriate one dollar; but if we pass this bill it means that Congress is committed to this very large expenditure.

Mr. HALE (Me.) moved to lay the bill on the table which motion was lost by a vote of yeas, 42; nays, 203. The bill was then passed without the yeas and nays, only four members rising to demand the yeas and nays.

Following is the affirmative vote on the motion to lay the bill on the table: Messrs. Adams, Arthurs, Barber, Beck, Bland, Blount, Bowen, Brown, Buckner, Buffinton, Bundy, Burchard, Caldwell, Cannon, Clark (Mo.), Colman, Coke, Dornan, Durham, Freeman, Garfield, Giddings, Hale (Me.), Harris (Ga.), Hatcher, Haskins, Kasson, Lawrence, McCreary, McLean, Mellish, Milliken, Monroe, Neal, Niblack, Potter, Read, Robinson (Ohio), Shorwood, Smith (Ohio), Waldron, and Wilson (Ia.)

THE WEST VIRGINIA CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the West Virgina contested election case, the question being which of the two elections held on different days and resulting differently, was the legal and valid one. After discussion, and without any election, the question went over till morning.

HARRISBURG.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Special to The Post.]

HARRISBURG, January 20, 1874.
THE SENATE.

The Senate met at seven o'clock this evening.

Mr. McCLURE'S election bill, as amended by Mr. White came up on its third reading. Amendments were offered by Messrs. McClure, Wallace and Davis.

Considerable discussion was had on the various amendments, when without coming to a vote the Senate adjournen.

TRAIN DELAYED.

The Cincinnati express east, upon which Russell Errett, Chief Clerk of the Senate, and nearly all the Allegheny delegation, did not arrive here until after the Senate had adjourned, having been detained on the Western Division.

SUDDEN DEATH.

James F. Shurk, son of the late ex-Governor Francis R. Shuk, and son-in-law of Judge Jeremiah S. Black, died at the Bolton House to-night of apoplexy.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 21, 1874.
THE SENATE.

The Senate met at twelve o'clock.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The nomination of Fred. J. Gairod, of Allegheny county, was confirmed as Notary Public; also, Alexander B. Garland, of Wilmington, N. C., and John Ambler, of Virginia, as Commissioners of Deeds.

ACT REGULATING TIME FOR CATCHING FISH.

Mr. WHITE presented a bill to prevent the taking of black bass except from April 1st to July 15th inclusive in each year.

The report of Fish Commissioners was read.

Mr. FITCH presented an act for an additional provision for issuing land warrants.

ACT RELATIVE TO TAXING CORPORATIONS.

Also, supplement to an act to amend the laws taxing corporations, brokers and bankers of 1868. The act provides that corporations shall not be required to pay a tax on dividends when they have paid a tax the same year on the capital stock.

Mr. FITCH offered a petition for the passage of a stringent liquor law.

THE NEW ELECTION BILL PASSED FINALLY.

Mr. White's election bill then was considered in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Anderson, of Allegheny, in the Chair.

Mr. WALLACE moved several amendments as follows: Section 22, making triplicate returns, one to be given to the minority inspector; section 2, that assessors shall set five consecutive days preceding the time for making their returns to commissioners from nine a. m., till nine p. m., for correcting the registry list; section 19, that lists shall be opened for inspection in the custody of assessors during the time of setting. The amendments were agreed to.

The Committee then rose, when the action of the Committee was reported, and the House passed the bill finally by a vote of 26 ayes to 1 nay, Mr. Rowland, of Pike, voting in the negative.

THE HOUSE.

The House met at two o'clock.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the Auditor General on banks.

ACT RELATIVE TO VACANCIES.

The House, then, under the new rules, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Ammerman, of Montour, in the Chair, to consider the act relative to vacancies in the offices of Prothonotary, Clerk of Courts and Registers. The bill passed on its first reading without amendment.

SEPARATE ORPHANS' COURTS.

Mr. NEWMYER called up the bill establishing separate Orphans' Courts of Allegheny county.

Mr. Oliver, of Erie, raised a point of order that it was a local bill, and should be advertised.

Speaker McCormick overruled the point, and had read the section of the Constitution requiring the Legislature to pass such a bill for counties containing certain population. The bill passed on its first reading without amendment.

CORONER'S FEE BILL.

The Coroner's Fee bill was called up.

Mr. WEBB, of Bradford, opposed, and Messrs. Brockway, McCreery and Mitchell supported. The bill passed the first day's reading.

THE NEW ELECTION LAW.

The new election law was received from the Senate.

Mr. NEWMYER asked and obtained leave of absence for Representative Christy, of Allegheny, for a few days.

Adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, January 21.—The proposed Constitutional amendments limiting the State debt to fifteen millions of dollars and taxation to twelve and a half mills, guaranteeing principal and interest of new consolidated bonds to be issued in funding the debt and providing that revenues of each year derived from taxation shall be devoted solely to expenses of that year, passed the House to-day by a unanimous vote. They had previously passed the Senate. The bill funding all valid outstanding bonds of the State at sixty cents on a dollar in seven per cent. bonds, principal and interest secured by constitutional amendments, also passed the House by a large majority. It repeals all contingent debts of the State consisting of bonds not issued, and stock not subscribed, amounting to over eighteen millions. The bill, with two slight amendments, is substantially the same as recommended by the Chamber of Commerce. It goes to the Senate for concurrence.

The Associated Press telegrams in the morning papers regarding the doings of Pinchback yesterday in Washington fell like a bombshell in the Kellogg camp. At Mechanics' Institutute, a caucus of the Senate was at once called, which resulted in telegraphing to Pinchback that a new election was not at present desirable.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, January 21.—In the Senate this morning, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the Penitentiary to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the contract system for convict labor.

Mr. Worthington offered a resolution requesting Congress to call a Convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which was laid on the table. The amendment proposed is to add a sixteenth article to the amendments of the Constitution, vesting the supreme judicial power of the United States in one Supreme Court of Appeals, to be composed of ten judges, seven to constitute a quorum, and the United States to be divided into ten districts, in each of which one of said judges shall reside, and be elected by the electors of such districts.

TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 21.—A Galveston News special from Austin says: The President of the Senate discharged all the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, there being no further use for their votes. For other State officers the counted majorities average about the same as the Governor's, which now reaches fifty thousand.

The contest for the U. S. Senatorship increases in interest. There are now five candidates—Throckmorton, Regan, Dumorse, Maxey, Flaurney. Preparations are being made for a grand inauguration ball, given by the citizens of Austin.

THE RING'S ELECTION BILL.

A CITIZEN'S REMONSTRANCE.

The following remonstrance against Bill Mann's election proposition, prepared by the citizens Reform Committee of Philadelphia, is now in circulation for signatures:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met: Your petitioners, citizens of Philadelphia, have viewed with alarm the introduction by Senator White of an amendment to a further supplement to the act regulating elections in this commonwealth, and would earnestly pray your honorable bodies that the said amendment shall not be enacted into a law, because:

First—It provides that a registry of voters shall be made by a single assessor in each election district; such assessor to be chosen by the majority party of the district, thus denying to the minority party in each district the right hereto always held sacred of participating in the assessment or list of voters.

Second—For the impending municipal election in this city it retains as the basis of the assessment lists the registry of last September, which was notoriously fraudulent.

Third—For the said election it retains in office all the election officers appointed last year by the Board of Aldermen, who are not incorporated under the provisions of the new Constitution, thus prolonging the functions of men of whom a large number are destitute of the confidence of their fellow-citizens, and who derive their power from a source which the Constitution has stamped with its reprobation.

Fourth—For the said election it provides that an assessor and all vacancies in the election boards shall be filled by the Court of Common Pleas, when it is self-evident that the excessive labors imposed on the Judges of that Court render it impossible for them to exercise discrimination in the discharge of such duty, or that they could reasonably be held to a responsibility for improper nominations.

Fifth—It omits to provide that a triplicate return, duly signed, be delivered to the minority inspector in each election district, and the refusal to allow such a safeguard, justifies the gravest apprehension that the bill will afford the opportunity to a continuance of the fraudulent alterations of returns which have become notorious of late years in Philadelphia elections. For these among other reasons, your petitioners respectfully but earnestly protest against the passage of the said bill, believing it likely to perpetuate the wrongs inflicted upon this city by the late registry law, and to extend throughout the Commonwealth the evils which we have suffered. They believe it, moreover, to be utterly hostile to the spirit of the new Constitution, and to be in flagrant opposition to the principles of that instrument. They, therefore, earnestly pray your honorable bodies not to manifest, by its adoption, an apparent indifference to the wishes of the vast majority which ratified the Constitution in December, nor to stimulate the growing and dangerous tendency to look upon an election as a contest of more or less skillful fraud rather than as an appeal to the majesty of a free people, and your petitioners will ever pray.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

MONONGAHELA CITY is now lighted with gas.

TITUSVILLE churches are suspending for want of funds.

WILLIAMSPORT has 226,942,276 feet of lumber ready for the spring trade.

LYCOMING county, Pa., has no less than thirty-three candidates for sheriff.

THE putrid sore throat is prevalent in some parts of Montgomery county.

THE butter used on President Grant's table is churned by a Delaware county farmer.

THE Beaver Argus and Radical will be changed from an octavo to a quarto from next week.

NATHAN WOOD, an old citizen of Menallen township, died January 7th, 1874, aged about 82 years.

THE next annual session of the State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, will be held in Williamsport.

THE ages of twelve residents of Berwick, Columbia county, aggregate 990 years, or an average of 82½ years.

GEORGE LEBAR, of Monroe county, aged 112 years, walked three miles to vote for the new Constitution.

IT is rumored that Judge Asa Packer will be elected President of the Pennsylvania Railroad before long.

THE "champion hog" of the State is claimed by Lancaster county. It dressed 900 pounds, and had no horns.

THE Uniontown and West Virginia railroad appears to have been in bad luck, as it has gone into the hands of the sheriff.

HON. R. R. LITTLE, a member from Wyoming and Susquehanna, was in the Pennsylvania Legislature thirty years ago.

THE Harrisburg police are stated to have made 4,000 arrests during the last year. The population of the city is not quite 24,000.

MR. AARON MOORE, for many years citizens of Beaver and well-known to almost every person thereabouts, died recently.

THE number of subordinate granges now in Pennsylvania is nearly 100, and new ones are being instituted at the rate of one a day.

MR. PETER PURSEL, a very prominent and respectable citizen of Wilkesbarre, died at his residence, in that city, on the 8th inst.

AN eight-foot vein of iron ore, it is said, has been discovered on the farm of Israel Maston, in Washington township, Fayette county.

AARON C. TATE, Democratic Prothonotary of Clearfield county, has been re-elected Chief Burgess of the Borough of Clearfield.

A FEW days since a son of J. B. Foukle, of Bellevernon, Fayette county, had his skull broken by a kick of a horse, while sliding on the street.

PROMINENT residents of Waynesburg, Chester county, are making efforts to have a new county created out of Chester, Lancaster and Berks.

AN Irishman and German of Ashland, Schuylkill county, ran a foot race of one hundred yards for the hand of a certain lady. The Teuton won.

A WOMAN living near Altoona recently entered a stable attached to the house in which she lived, when a horse caught her by the nose and bit it off.

JACOB DEBOI, of Cambria county, died recently, aged 108 years. He served under Napoleon when the great general was but twenty-six years old.

A LADY of Montgomery county had her teeth knocked out and her jaw broken a few days since by a kick from a vicious cow which she was about milking.

A CLERGYMAM at Hazelton, Pa., recently appended a note to a wedding notice in a local paper, announcing that it was the 999 couple he had married.

JACOB STAUP, under sentence of death for the murder of Alpheus Glover in Fayette county, in July, 1872, has been granted a new trial by the Supreme Court.

ABOUT Christmas time the rector of the American College in Rome handed the sum of £5,000 to the Pope, which had been sent by the Catholics of the Philadelphia diocese.

JOHN DICK, of Westmoreland county, is the father of a child whom he has named "The New Constitution," it having been born on the day of the adoption of that instrument.

IT is whispered that Hon. Hiester Clymer, the distinguished M. C. from Berks county, who is a widower, is to be married soon to Miss M. C. Pinckney, "the belle of Baltimore."

WM. SNYDER was recently convicted at Sunbury, Pa., for violating the fish laws, he having caught seven Susquehanna salmon out of season. He was fined seventy dollars and costs.

A HARRISBURG exchange says that there are eight brothers named Lengle in that county who average six feet four and a half inches in height. One of them is almost seven feet high.

MRS. MCNEELY, one of the oldest, if not altogether the oldest, inhabitant in Greene county, died at Carmichaels, Greene county, on the 29th day of December, 1873. She was in her 97th year.

COULD anything be neater than the old darkey's reply to a beautiful lady whom he offered to lift over the gutter, and who insisted that she was too heavy? "Lor, missus," said he, "I'se used to lifting barrels of sugar."

OVER the shop door of a pork butcher, in an English village in the eastern counties, may be seen a sign-board representing a man in a black coat brandishing a hatchet, with the inscription, "John Smith kills pigs like his father."

THE drummer boy who led the charge at Murfreesboro', in Geary's division, and who received from Congress a medal for his gallantry, was in Harrisburg a few days ago, an applicant for employment, to keep a young wife and child from starvation.

REV. GSSTAVUS SCHULTZ, the oldest man in Lycoming county, died at his residence, in Blooming Grove, on Friday morning. He was born in Warsaw, Poland, on the 30th of June, 1779, and had attained the ripe age of 97 years, 6 months and 10 days.

JOSEPH HENTZ was shot through the body just above the hips week before last at Lykens, Dauphin county. Some boys set up a target in an out house. A ball passed through the side of the building and struck Mr. Hentz; who happened to be passing at the time. He is said to be in a critical condition.

JACOB FENSTERMACHER, of Clarion county, on Friday, committed suicide, by hanging himself to a white oak tree. It seems that he was summoned as a witness at court, in a case in which he did not care to testify, so on the Litzit turnpike he just picked out his tree when going to the Court House, fastened the rope around his neck, and swung himself into eternity.

LOCAL option is a dead letter at Parker City. Every hotel and saloon that sold liquor before the law took effect still sell. They pay their fine at each court, and go ahead until again returned, when the same thing is repeated, only at higher figures, as the second offence is higher than the first, and so on. They change bar-keepers occasionally.

A COMPANY has purchased two hundred acres of valuable coal lands at Mt. Bradford, Fayette county, on which they will begin to erect one hundred and fifty ovens on the 1st of April. The royalty on the coal to be mined by the new company will amount to $1,200 per acre, thus illustrating the enormous increase in the value of coal lands in this county.

MRS. MARY H. CALDER, a highly respected lady of Rouseville, Venango county, committed suicide on Sunday last by severing an artery in her left arm with a razor. She was about forty-five years of age and in good circumstances, but had been laboring under a depression of spirits for some time, fancying she would come to want and become dependent upon her friends.

THE first State election under the new Constitution will be held November 3, 1874. The people will then elect twenty-seven members of Congress, eleven State Senators for two years from those senatorial districts (as at present existing) in which the terms of Senators expire, two hundred and one members of the House, an Auditor General, a Secretary of Internal Affairs, a Lieutanant Governor, two additional Judges of Supreme Court and judges in such new judicial districts as may be created.

JAMES PIPER, ESQ., died at New London, Iowa, November 14, 1873, aged about seventy-five years. The oldest citizens of this county will recollect Mr. Piper, he having been at one time Register and Recorder and Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Fayette county, and also Clerk to the County Commissioners. The deceased was born in Uniontown, and resided last on the premises now owned by Jacob B. Miller, Esq., north of town. Mr. Piper moved to Iowa more than twenty years ago.—Genius of Liberty.

THE newly appointed postmaster of Meadville having discontinued his copy of the Republican, because it didn't think he was quite the man for the office, that paper comments as follows: "For heaven's sake we implore the generous people of Meadville to start a soup house. Prof. Williams has ordered his copy of the Republican discontinued, and the whole force of this establishment, from editor to devil with their wives and their little ones, will be at the point of starvation within a week.

COKE CONSOLIDATION.

A general meeting of the coke manufacturers on the Mt. Pleasant Branch Railroad assembled at the Central Hotel yesterday. Hon. J. R. Ewing, of Fayette county was called to the chair and J. F. Overholt, of Westmoreland county, was appointed Secretary. The President presented a plan for the consolidation of the general interest of the firms. The agreement for consolidation being read was approved and adopted, to take effect March 1st. It is believed the price of coke must necessarily advance. The firms interested are invited to meet at the Yough House Connellsville, on Friday 30th inst.

IF YOU are troubled with a slight cough, hoarseness or sore throat, you may save the expense of a doctor's bill by using at once Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. A neglected cold often terminates, through much suffering, in Consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind-tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a sore throat, or a pain in the breast, will, if not properly attended to, frequently lead to Bronchitis. Even as a matter of economy to say nothing of comfort, or the danger to pulmonary and bronchial organs, act prudently with your Cold, and by resorting in time to a standard remedy—the Expectorant—save money, and escape more serious trouble. Sold everywhere. WSM&W.

BANK RESUMED.

T. Mellon & Sons, having paid all depositors who wanted their money, have resumed business again. 1td&W

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Sophia Hamm was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery preferred by Annie A. Stark, and the latter ordered to pay the costs.

A nolle pros was allowed in the case of William Haid, charged with assault and battery by Emil Kalkoff.

A similar order was made in the case of the same defendant charged by Charles Kalkoff with a like offence.

Lottie S. Lamott plead nolo contendere to a charge of keeping a bawdy house.

Louis Keib, who plead nolo contendere to a charge of fornication, was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars to the Guardians of the Poor, and the costs of prosecution.

David Hamm arraigned for assault and battery at the instance of Magdalena Fisher, was acquitted, but ordered to pay the costs.

Rosa Rice, who was charged by Alice Toole, with adultery, was acquitted. The costs were divided.

The case of Josiah J. Crawford, charged by Sidney Omohundre, with embezzling $45 is on trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

In the case of S. H. Hartman, trustee, vs. J. and J. McDonald, action on a promissory note, the jury was withdrawn and the cause continued.

E. D. Mithoff vs. D. M. Frazier, action on a book account. The jury found for the plaintiff a verdict of $349 45.

In the case of Jacob Shafner vs. P. V. & C. R. R. Action for damages by the construction of said road over plaintiff's property. The jury has gone to view the premises.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The case of Duff vs. Wilson, previously reported, is still on trial, also the case of Downer et. al. vs. Brown.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

W. E. Schmertz & Co., of this city, creditors, filed a petition in bankruptcy against Louis B. Anderson, of Parker City.

On petition of the assignee of W. O. Williams, of Erie county, bankrupt, a rule was granted on Ezra Cooper to show cause why he should not deliver to the assignee certain deeds and other papers. Returnable thirty days after service.

Joseph Williamson, of Allegheny City, debtor, filed an answer dening the allegation set forth in the petition in bankruptcy of D. L. Patterson & Co., creditors, and a trial by jury was awarded for the next term in this city.

The assignees of Wm. W. Kingsland, of Crawford county, bankrupt, presented a petition asking that the injunction granted against C. L. J. Wynant et al., be so modified as to allow said Wynant to collect certain moneys and make disposition of certain property; and the same was allowed and he was ordered to make monthly reports.

On petition of the assignees of Robert J. Grier, Allegheny City, bankrupt, an order was made for the sale of certain personal property to W. J. Friday.

TUESDAY PROCEEDINGS.

Francis Kirtly plead nolo contendere to an indictment for larceny. Geo. E. Hess, prosecutor. The larceny consisted in the taking of a Bible and a copy of Anderson's Stories for the Household.

The same defendant also entered a plea to a similar charge preferred by James R. Reed. In this case the article purloined was a silver plated sugar bowl valued at eight dollars.

Gustave Cline, charged by Jacob Joseph with false pretences in obtaining from deponent the sum of $125, by representing himself as the partner of Henry Levy, was acquitted, and the prosecutor ordered to pay the costs.

The case of Edward Rickert, a policeman, charged by Wm. Biegel with illegal arrest, is on trial.

The juries were ont in the cases of I. Nalious Klink, charged by Michael Schanman with larceny, and J. J. Crawford charged by Sidney Omohundro with embezzlement.

Crawford is the man who, it is alleged, embezzled forty-five dollars and a sewing machine while in the employ of Wm. Sumner & Co.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

In the case of Jacob Scheffner vs. P. V. & C. R. R. Co., the jury was withdrawn and the case continued.

In the case of Wm. McKinney vs. John Huckenstine, R. Bobb and B. Tucker, a scire facias on a mortgage, the jury found for plaintiff for $3,619 55.

Alex. Hughes was discharged from bail, having filed a petition claiming the benefit of the insolvent laws.

A verdict for defendant was rendered in the case of Blyer vs. Krauss, an action against an indorser of a promisory note.

Plaintiff took a non-suit in the case of Bayer vs. Keifer, an action against the maker of a note.

The jury was withdrawn and the matter settled in the case of Bayer & Co. vs. Lorenz Schlein; action on a book account.

The case of R. B. Petty vs. Charles and Margaret Deer, an action of ejectment, is on trial.

District Court—Judges Ewing, and White.

Downer et al. vs. Brown still holds the boards.

The jury in the case of Duff vs. Wilson were out.

The case of John W. Canfield vs. Capt. John Gilmore, an action to recover $1,000 paid on a bond of indemnity, is on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

On the recommendation of the Register in the case, proceedings in bankruptcy were discontinued against David Weamer, of Indiana county, upon payment into the registry of the court of the amount of the claim of John Fisher, a creditor not joining in said petition, the same was confirmed, and discontinuance upon the terms set forth was allowed.

Wm. Gardner, for the firm of Moyes & Gardner, of this city, debtors, and Wesley Wilson, for himself, filed answers to the petition in bankruptcy of James McKibben, creditor, against Moyes, Gardner & Co., upon which orders were made for jury trials at the next special or regular term at Pittsburgh.

On application of W. E. Schmertz & Co., of this city, creditors, an order was made restraining certain execution creditors of Lewis B. Anderson, debtor, from disposing of said debtors property.

A similar order was made in the case of James D. Logan, of Clinton county, bankrupt.

James Provost, of this city, having complied with all the requirements of the act, was discharged from bankruptcy.

Intervening libels in admiralty were allowed to be filed against the steam tug Baltic

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

A nolle pros was allowed in the case of Albert Fleishman and John Summerman, indicted for forgery.

Josiah J. Crawford was found guilty of embezzlement. Accompanying the verdict was a strong recommendation to mercy.

A nolle pros was allowed in the case of Fred Johnston, charged by Caroline Johnston with assault and battery.

Edward Rickart was acquitted on an indictment charging him with assault and battery, William Biegle prosecutor.

Frederick Thornhauer was acquitted of a similar charge preferred by Adolph Zwanzig.

A nolle pros was allowed as to J. A. Smith, charged with assault and battery.

Charles Stinson plead guilty to a charge of robbery preferred by John Ormsby.

J. Nalious Klink was acquitted of a charge of larceny.

Mary Ann Gracy was convicted of the larceny of a cashmere mullier, valued at one dollar and seventy-five cents, from Willis H. Eaton.

John Wilkinson was convicted of a charge of larceny preferred by Mrs. Gardner.

Frank Myers plead guilty to two charges of larceny preferred by John McDermott and John J. O'Neill.

Henry Kress and Besnard Leutstetter were tried on an indictment for robbery, on oath of John Ormsby. The first was guilty and the second acquitted.

A nolle pros. on payment of costs by defendant was allowed in the case of Walter Davidson charged with agrivated assault and battery.

J. A. J. Smith against whom two indictments were pending, was allowed to go in peace by consenting to pay the costs.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. John A. Korshan, charged with assault and battery on oath of Mr. McEntyre, is on trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

R. B. Petty vs. Charles Deer et al. Verdict for six and a quarter cents damages and costs.

Hum & Cook vs. John Powers; action to recover for lightning rods. Jury out.

Jno. Heil et ux., vs. John Ruetzel and John Rutcher. Action on book account. Case continued.

John Hope et al. vs. William McElheny et al. Action of ejectment. On trial.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

The case of Downer et al. vs. W. H. Brown was submitted to the jury.

The jury were out in the case of Canfield vs. Wilson.

A verdict for plaintiff for $3,7?0 was rendered in the case of Samuel Duff vs. Samuel Wilson.

The case of Tipton vs. the P. C. & St. L. R. R. Co. is on trial. Plaintiff in this case claims $1,000 damage for the freezing of 180 barrels of apples while in transit from Cadiz, Ohio, to this city. Defendant's defense is that the damage was caused by an "act of God," and for which they, by the provisions of their charter, are not liable.

District Court—Judge McCandless.

David C. Harrington, Esq., presented a petition asking for an allowance for fees as solicitor. Referred to Register Willard of Scranton, for examination and report.

The case in bankruptcy of Ira T. Clement, creditor, against L. R. Hummel, of Snyder county, debtor, was ordered for trial at the next term at Williamsport.

William Watson, of Warren county, presented his petition for discharge from bankruptcy, on which an order was made for final hearing before Register Woodruff, Erie.

On the petition of D. C. Harrington, Esq., for an allowance out of the estate of James W. Adams, bankrupt, of Luzerne county, for solicitor's fees and other costs presented. The matter was referred to Register Willard.

Johns in & Brevillier, of Erie, creditors, filed a petition in bankruptcy against T. Go

TEXAS.

WAR OF THE FACTIONS—THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ADVISES A SETTLEMENT BY MORAL INFLUENCE.

WASHINGTON, January 16.—The Attorney General has received a dispatch today from the United States Marshal at Austin, Texas, dated to-day.

The newly elected Governor Coke was inaugurated last night. Armed men are guarding approaches to the offices and capitol. Other armed men have possession of the legislative halls. A conflict seems inevitable. A message from you may save us from disaster.

A REPLY.

The Attorney General replied that he could only appeal to the parties to peaceably adjust their difficulties if possible. Cannot some one negotiate a settlement. I have no power to interfere with force, nor have you any duty to perform in respect to the matter except to use your moral influence.

THE PRESIDENT CALLED ON FOR ASSISTANCE.

Another telegram was received to-day from Governor Davis, Texas, addressed to the President, saying that under the Constitution he was entitled to hold office until the 28th of April, and that he was making preparations to protect the officers of the State and asks for military assistance. There is no probability that the government will interfere or make any change in the policy heretofore indicated in a recent telegram of the President to Governor Davis and in response of Attorney-General Williams to the United States Marshal at Austin.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

GALVESTON, January 16.—The News has the following special from Austin:

At the morning session of the House, Mr. Epperson offered a resolution to authorize the speaker to appoint such a number of sergeants-at-arms, as may be necessary to preserve order, and retain them as long as required, explaining that it would look better to have a civil posse, though an arm guard of soldiers are stationed at the capitol buildings. Adopted.

Mr. Epperson reported the result of an interview with Governor Coke, and would send a written communication as soon as possible under the peculiar circumstances. Adjourned.

THE SENATE.

The morning session was called to order by Lieut. Gov. Hubbard.

Mr. Ireland presented an act to prevent the sheriffs paying into the hands of George W. Honey, A. Bledsoe, or any person for them from the public funds, making it a misdemeanor, punishable by an imprisonment of two years in the penitentiary. Passed.

CALL FOR TROOPS.

It is stated that during the night a call was made by the commandant at the post for troops to protect the State Journal office. The Travis Guards were ordered out by Gov. Davis, to report to adjutant general, but on arriving at the capital found that the new Governor had been inaugurated to whom they reported, and were directed to obey the orders of Gen. H. E. McCulloch, acting Adjutant General or his assistant. They took charge of the two chambers of the House. The Davis guards and an improvised colored company had charge of the lower floor, both parties acting with great calmness. Davis insists on retaining possession until the 28th of April. Everything is quiet to-day, though armed soldiers are stationed at every entrance of the capital building.

AN ARMISTICE.

Governor Davis and Assistant Adjutant General Zimpleman agreed to-day on an armistice of twenty-four hours. There is to be nothing offensive by either party until the expiration of that time. All the bar-rooms are closed.

LATER—All the troops have disbanded on both sides. There is much rejoicing.

PHILADELPHIA.

A MEETING OF THE CREDITORS OF MESSRS. JAY COOKE & CO.—THE SETTLEMENT OF THE ESTATE TO BE PLACED IN THE HANDS OF A COMMITTEE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 15.—The creditors of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. met in the Assembly buildings this morning. Many ladies were present. The Register read the order of the court appointing Edwin M. Lewis as receiver, and describing his duties.

Considerable applause was elicited by the announcement of George C. Thomas, one of the partners, that his wife, to whom he had given one hundred shares of valuable stock, had transferred this amount for the benefit of the creditors.

Receiver Lewis stated that Mr. Thomas, several years since, paid up a premium in full for a life insurance policy of ten thousand dollars in favor of his wife. Mr. Thomas has now cancelled that policy, and paid the proceeds, two thousand dollars, to the receiver.

Answers of all members of the firm were read, the substance of which has already been published. At least a thousand persons were present. The most kindly feeling was manifested, and one of the creditors who offered a resolution which was thought to reflect unjustly upon the individual members of the firm in their private provision for their families, which had been re-transferred for the benefit of creditors, was hissed. The aggregate amount of the settlement made by the members of the firm is not yet footed up.

AFFAIRS OF THE FIRM TO BE SETTLED BY A COMMITTEE.

After the Register had read the various documents and reports, a motion was made to place the settlement of the estate in the hands of a trustee and committee of creditors under the forty-third section of the bankrupt act. No dissent was expressed by any creditor to this mode of settlement as distinguished from a settlement by assignee. The Register then called for nominations for trustees and members of the committee. Edwin M. Lewis, present receiver of the estate, by appointment of the court, was the only candidate nominated for trustee.

Various names were proposed for committeemen. As the process of voting is a tedious one, the Register adjourned the organized meeting until eleven o'clock tomorrow morning, announcing that voting would proceed during the afternoon and be completed to-morrow.

MR. PLAYFORD.

Editors of The Post.

The Senator from Fayette is reported as stating when he recorded his vote for Bill Mann's election bill, that he voted for it, because it was the best thing he could get. This may be very satisfactory to himself, but I doubt very much if it will so prove to the Democracy of Fayette and elsewhere. I would suggest to Mr. P. that he ought to make an effort to get something better by standing shoulder-to-shoulder with his Democratic brethren in the Senate. The Democratic party cannot be bettered by her representatives voting for a ring scheme. Let Mr. Playford remember this and vote against Bill Mann's bill when it comes up again. If the Radicals can put through that unjust election proposition, let them do it, but don't let Democrats sanction it.

CONNELLSVILLE.

CHAMPION MURDERER.

ARREST OF BOB TURNER FOR THE MURDER OF HIS BROTHER—HE BOASTS OF HAVING KILLED FORTY PERSONS—HORRIBLE INCIDENTS.

MILWAUKEE, January 17.—Bob Turner, of Potosi, Grant county, Wisconson, was arrested for the murder of his brother Albert. The inquest, which has just been concluded, reveals a blood-thirsty depravity rivaling the Bender family. The murdered man was killed with an axe, his head being nearly severed from his body, as he was coming out of a mineral hole in which he was at work, he fell back speechless, and never moved. The murderer than called to another brother, Newton, who was in an adjoining shaft, to come up, and Newton commenced to climb. When he reached the surface he perceived the body of the murdered Albert, and was about to run when Bob seized him, and showing him

THE BLOODY AXE,

threatened to kill him instantly unless he swore to assist in puting the body away, and to preserve silence. To this Newton assented but on the first oppertunity he escaped to Potosi, where he gave the alarm, and the murderer fled to Lancaster. He was pursued, arrested, and lodged in prison, where he soon attempted the life of his keeper.

THE SECOND MURDER

which has just come to light, is that of Olney Neeley a youth of the town of Ellinboro'. Bob Turner was then cutting hoop-poles for Mr. Bell. On Tuesday, December 23, the boy Neeley started from Bell's to vist his mother, who resided in New California. His road lay through timber belonging to Bailey, where Turner was at work. That was the last seen of young Neeley until the 9th of January. The people residing in the neighborhood having heard of Turner's murderous propensity, and knowing that young Neeley had to pass near where he was at work, turned out on Friday last to hunt his remains. Eight men started for Bell's and searched the ground on each side of the road. When they arrived upon the premises where Turner had been chopping, they found the body, which lay as it had fallen six weeks before. All indicated that the boy's head was nearly cut from his body, only hanging by a small piece of skin on the back and front of his neck, the axe having gone clear through his neck. When found, young Neeley had a paper parcel under his arm just as he was carrying it. The body was taken care of and a jury empaneled to hold an inquest, and the verdict was that Olney Neeley, aged 16 years, came to his death from a blow with an axe, in the hands of Robert Turner. Several

OTHER MYSTERIOUS MURDERS

having taken place in localities in which Turner has been seen, Marshal Bennett visited the prisoner and asked him to confess if he had any hand in them. He finally confessed that he remembered killing two men—a stranger whom he had encountered in a deep ravine back of the Poor Farm, and thereupon attacked and murdered him and hiding the body; and the other man he met on the road to Muscada, where he was going to get work. He said that the latter made threatening gestures, and he feared he was going to take his life, so he closed with him, and with a four-pound weight which he carried in his pocket, struck him two blows over the eyes, smashing in his skull and killing him instantly. He then dragged the body into the bushes, and secreted it there. He has confessed and delights to talk of the many persons he has killed. He gloats over the skill with which he has concealed their bodies, and declares nobody can find them but himself, and if they were got together, there would be nearly forty of them.

MISSOURI.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT—A FAMILY FATALLY INJURED BY THE EXPLOSION OF A LAMP.

ST. JOSEPH, January 15.—A terrible accident occurred in this city to-day, in which nearly an entire family was destroyed. About five o'clock this morning, Mrs. Jas. McGinnis had filled an Aziline lamp and lighted it, and was in the act of putting on the chimney when the lamp exploded, filling the room with a sheet of fire. A daughter, aged seventeen, who was standing near was enveloped in flames, and Mr. McGinniss sprang to the rescue of his family. He threw the mother and infant daughter through the window into the street. In attempting to save the oldest girl, his clothing caught fire, and he and the girl were literally roasted alive. A son, aged eighteen, threw a bucket of water on his sister and extinguished the flames, but she and her father were so horribly burned that the flesh dropped from their bones. The girl died about ten o'clock this morning, and the father at half-past twelve. Mrs. McGinniss and her infant daughter are lying to-night in a very critical condition, and but little hopes are entertained for their recovery. The boy is also very seriously burned.

WASHINGTON.

SESSION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON January 17.—The House met in Committee of the Whole for general discussion on miscellaneous topics, Mr. Rusk in the chair. Speeches were made by Mr. Harris, of Georgia, on civil rights; by Messrs. Kelly, Townsend and Burchard on finance and currency. The House adjourned at a quarter past four o'clock.

THE MEXICAN VETERANS.

The convention met as usual to-day. After routine business they were entertained with the story of a vase that graced the platform. It was presented to General Jackson at the close of the war of 1812, by the ladies of South Carolina and by him presented to the State to be given to the Carolinian who should distinguish himself most in the next foreign war. It is now held in trust for the last survivor of Palmetto's regiment in the Mexican war. A resolution was adopted asking Congress to remove the disabilities of Mexican veterans who may have served in the Confederate army.

The convention elected the following officers of the permanent association: President, Gen. George Cadwalader; a Vice President and Counsellor from each State and territory and five secretaries and a treasurer.

NEW YORK.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

NEW YORK, January 17.—Two men who gave the names of H. L. Mason and Edward Edwards, were arrested in this city to-day, while attempting to sell Treasury warrants to the amount of $10,000, which were recognized as a part of the one hundred and ninety-one warrants stolen from the Internal Revenue Department at Washington a few days ago.

BREVITIES.

Geo. W. Smith, formerly deputy collector for the Northern disrtict of Wisconsin, is in charge of officers. The failure of Jno. H. Valentine was posted in the Cotton Exchange to-day.

The following are the changes in the bank statement, compared with last week: Loans, increase, $2,856,500; specie, increase, $1,630,000; circulation, decrease, $75,500; deposits, increase, $11,537,100; gal tenders, increase, $4,491,900.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of Chas. H. Lewis and Wm. A. Robinson alias Urquhart, indicted for false pretences, a verdict of guilty was rendered as to Lewis, and not guilty as to Robinson.

Chas. Itzell, charged with having altered a promissory note for $150 to $250, was found guilty.

Elizabeth Tobin plead guilty to a charge of illegal liquor selling. She said she knew she was doing wrong at the time she sold the liquor, but was forced to do so in order to get bread for her children. She was allowed to depart on her own recognizance in the sum of $300, to appear for sentence on the last day of the term.

Wm. Burke was allowed a nolle pros on payment of costs in a case of false pretences charged against him.

John McKeown, indicted for fornix et cet, at the instance of Catharine Kallenbaugh, was acquitted.

Albert Minnie, charged with felonious assault and battery on A. Connor, was found guilty of assault and battery.

William Long, indicted for larceny on oath of John Weigden, was acquitted. This case, by agreement of counsul, was tried by two jurors, that number being all who were unemployed.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

The jury found for plaintiff for $500 in the case of Jordan S. Neill, trustee of Matilda J. Crawford, vs. P. V. & C. R. R. Co., an action to recover damages.

The case of David Hendrickson vs. James Rees, is on trial. This is an action to recover the balance due the plaintiff as part owner of a steamboat.

The case of James McNeill & Brother vs. Foster and Starthers, an action to recover for work and labor done on boilers, is on trial.

A subpœna was awarded in the case of Mary E. Hawk vs. Jeffrey Hawk, libel in divorce.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The case of Downer et al., vs. W. H. Brown, is still on trial.

The jury in the case of McMurtrie vs. the owners of the steamer St. Charles being unable to agree were discharged.

The case of Duff Wilson is on trial.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

A nolle pros. on payment of costs was allowed in the cases of Thos. Kramer and Ludwig Kurth, indicted for assault and battery on Gustave Patzsche.

Emma Johnston plead nolle contendere to a charge of assault and battery on Elizabeth Askins.

D. S. McKnight, charged with false pretences by John Holman, was acquitted. The costs being divided between the parties.

Abandonment, surety and desertion cases will be disposed of by the Court today.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

In the case of Hendrickson vs. Rees, previously reported, the jury found for the plaintiff for $270 91.

In the case of McNeil & Bro. vs. Foster & Struthers, a verdict for $50 52 was rendered for plaintiffs.

John O'Byrne vs. William Dean, action for professional services. The plaintiff is an attorney. The jury found for the plaintiff the sum of $424 76.

The case of the Pittsburgh Insurance Company vs. John Adams and Adam Jacobs, owners of the steamboat Glasgow is on trial. This is an action to recover an insurance policy.

On motion of Thomas C. Lazear, Esq., Mr. William H. Sutton was admitted to practice as a member of the bar of this Court.

Louis Lenkner filed a petition in divorce from Catharine Lenkner, on the grounds of cruel treatment. A subpœna was awarded.

The jury were out in the case of Fawcett & Smith, owners of the steamer Ormsby vs. Brown et. al., owners of the steamer Panther. This is an action for damages resulting from a collision on the Ohio river.

In the case of John Coyle, Esq. vs. Martin Kirk, an action for professional services rendered, a verdict was rendered for plaintiff for $78.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The case of Donner et. al. vs. W. H. Brown is still on trial; also, that of Duff vs. Gilmore.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

James P. Morris, for aggravated assault and battery on Patrick Mulkerson, was fined $50 and costs.

Robert Bauman, for selling liquor to minors, was fined $50 and costs.

Thomas Sales, for stabbing a man on Bedford avenue, was sentenced to the penitentiary for two years and nine months.

Peter Brannan, who plead guilty to selling liquor to minors, was fined $50 and costs.

John Collins, convicted of stealing a pistol from the Garrick House, upon his showing that he had received the pistol from a companion, and that he, Collins, was in the main a good boy, was allowed to enter into a recognizance in the sum of $300, to answer if wanted by the Court.

In the Pomeroy-Noble case, before reported, the Court ordered the child to be restored to its mother.

The Pollock-O'Hara contempt case was again continued, on account of the continued illness of Mr. O'Hara. Mr. Pollock deposed that he meant no disrespect to the Court, and that the blow was struck without premeditation. The hearing is fixed for Saturday next.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Collier and Stowe.

Preliminary orders were granted in the matter of the applications of the St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Homestead, and the Bayard Cemetery of Allegheny county for charters of incorporation.

Petitions for divorces were presented and subpœnas awarded in the following cases: Louis Schweitzer vs. John C. Schweitzer; Arabella Stockton vs. Alfred H. Stockton; Martha S. Kennedy vs. John Kennedy; Thomas Douglas vs. Mary Ann Douglas.

Charles Rossiter was granted permission to adopt a child, John L. Daniels.

In the case of Caleb Lee, Sr., adjudged a lunatic, Andrew Lee and Caleb Lee, Jr., were appointed to take charge of the person and estate of said lunatic, and to give security in the sum of $80,000.

On motion of David Reed, Esq., John D. Schaffer was admitted to practice in the Common Pleas Court.

On motion of S. A. McClung, Esq., John P. Rogers, Esq., was admitted to practice in this Court.

District Court—Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of S. A. Duncan vs. J. G. Barr & Son, rule for judgment was granted for want of sufficient affidavit of defense.

In the case of Williams vs. the Lawrenceville and Evergreen Railroad Company, the defendant moved for a new trial, and time for filing reasons was extended to January 24th.

The Court appointed W. C. Friend, Esq., commissioner to take testimony in the case of Rose McCabe vs. M. A. McDermott.

On motion of J. F. Slagle, Esq., John F. Rogers was admitted to practice in this Court.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan

In the case of the Blake Crusher Co. vs. Fulton & Co., previously argued, a preliminary injunction was granted.

In the case of E. A. L. Roberts vs. Jno. E. Anger and Jas. Wilkins, a rule to show cause why an attachment for contempt should not be issued, was granted.

A DAY OF ACCIDENTS.

A YOUNG MINER'S SKULL CRUSHED BY A MASS OF SLATE—TWO BOYS PRECIPITATED, WITHOUT WARNING, INTO ETERNITY—A MAN KILLED BY THE FALLING OF A BANK—DEATH ON THE RAIL—LEG AMPUTATED, &C.

Friday was remarkably fruitful of accidents, resulting in no less than five casualties, some of them conveying lessons of warning that should be taken to heart.

SKULL CRUSHED.

The first victim was John Weitzell, a coal miner sixteen years of age, who resided on Saw Mill run, in the Thirty-fifth ward. He was at work in a pit, in Union township, belonging to Messrs. Gray and Bell, in the morning, when, without any warning, a mass of slate fell from the roof, striking and killing him almost instantly, his skull being horribly crushed. Coroner McCallin held an inquest, at which a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

PRECIPITATED ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR FEET.

The second casualty was on the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad, and resulted in the instant death of two boys, named John Wambread, seventeen years of age, and George Billop, aged fourteen years. Both boys resided in the Thirty-second ward, Mt. Washington. Wambread was a brakeman, and Billop was riding with him, carrying his father's dinner to the mine, where the latter was at work. The train on which the boys were riding, was passing across the trestle work over Saw Mill run. When it had reached the greatest attitude a wheel broke, and all the cars except two were precipitated to the bottom of the ravine, a distance of one hundred and four feet. The momentum of the train was sufficient to throw the boys some distance from the track, and they struck the ground head first. The skulls of both victims were crushed beyond recognition; the neck and arm of Wambread was broken, while Billop had his leg and arm crushed. At the inquest it was shown that the cars were running at the rate of but three miles per hour, and the accident was unavoidable. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, exonerating the company and employees from blame.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

We learn that late Thursday night a man, whose name is not given, supposed to have fallen into a state of drunken stupor while lying on the track of the Pan Handle railroad, near the station in Temperanceville, was struck by an approaching engine, and his head and body terribly mangled. At last accounts no inquest had been held.

LIMB AMPUTATED.

Warren Dier, a boy thirteen years old, who had his leg crushed on the coal railroad leading from Hartley's coal works, South Side, had the injured member amputated yesterday. His condition is critical in the extreme.

ENTOMBED ALIVE.

William Costagar, a laborer thirty years old, met with a horrible death at the East End yesterday morning. He went to work at the usual hour, and, in company with a number of men, was directed by the contractors to undermine a mass of earth on Fifth avenue, near Shady Lane—as part of the grading of the former thoroughfare. About the time the bank had been sufficiently undermined, the boss halloed to the men to come away, as the mass was about falling. All but Costagar sprang out of the way. He appeared to have either become stupefied or not to have heard the order. At all events he was struck by the mass of earth and his head and shoulders crushed, He was speedily extricated, but life was extinct. The Coroner held an inquest, resulting in a verdict of accidental death.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Yesterday morning a girl about five years old, residing in the rear of the Minersville School House, Thirteenth ward, died from injuries received the previous evening by the explosion of a lamp. The parents of the child, whose name is Jenkins, were absent at the time.

A MINER KILLED.

On Thursday afternoon, a miner, whose name we did not learn, was crushed by a mass of slate falling on him while at work in Bailey's coal mines, near Mansfield.

THE QUESTION OF WAGES.

MEETING OF THE WESTERN RAIL MILL ASSOCIATION AT COLUMBUS, OHIO, YESTERDAY—AN AVERAGE REDUCTION OF FIFTEEN PER CENT. ARRANGED—NEW SCALE OF PRICES TO BE ADOPTED BY ARBITRATION.

A meeting of the Western Rail Mill Association, an organization embracing all manufacturers of railroad iron doing business west of Pittsburgh, took place at the Neil House, Columbus, Ohio, yesterday afternoon. There were representatives present from Pittsburgh, Wheatland, Youngstown, Cleveland, Newark, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Springfield, Ill., and Chicago. David Mathias, of Superior Mills, Pittsburgh, was President. The entire afternoon session was devoted to discussing the question of wages to be paid next year. Finally, a schedule of prices was arranged at an average reduction of about fifteen per cent. from those of last year. Another meeting was called to take place at Cleveland next Tuesday, the 20th inst., at which representatives of Labor Unions and of skilled laborers are invited to be present and discuss with mill owners the propriety of the reduction, and to suggest where changes are desirable. The intention of the mill owners is to, as far as possible, arrange a scale of prices so as to be equally fair to all classes of labor and to the interests of the capital represented in iron manufactures.

ALLEGEENY STOCK YARDS.

A petition is in circulation in the Second ward, Allegheny, and, being signed by many citizens, asking Councils to have removed the stock yards in that ward, which the petition denominates as both a public and private nuisance. Nine reasons are assigned why the yards should be removed. They are as follows: 1st, The intolerable stench caused thereby. 2d, The filth which oozes out upon the pavements from the yards. 3d, The driving of stock from pen to pen, thereby endangering the lives of children. 4th, The hideous noise caused by stock, preventing sleep. The 5th is similar to No. 2. 6th, The buying and selling of stock on Sunday. 7th, A better place can be found outside of the city for the business. 8th, The yards injure the growth and appearance of the city. 9th, That the city revenue would be increased a hundred fold by the removal of the yards. The last reason assigned will probably have the desired effect.

THE Grand Lodge A. O. U. W. have adopted the new insurance law and a constitution for subordinate lodges. The next session will be held at Franklin.

THE CONDEMNED SITES.

The viewers appointed to appraise the property condemned by the United States authorities for the new Government buildings have come to a conclusion. The following are the valuations:

No. 1, $540,900; No. 2, $651,290; No. 3, $544,300.

Site No. 1 is bounded by Diamond alley, Cherry alley, Smithfield street and Fourth avenue.

No. 2 is on Smithfield street, 260 feet down Sixth avenue, and along Smithfield street to Strawberry alley.

No. 3 is the corner of Seventh avenue, including the M. E. Church, extending to Cherry alley eastward and Strawberry westward.

PITTSBURGH PATENTEES.

Following is a list of patents issued to applicants residing in the city and Allegheny for the week ending December 30, 1873:

145,964. Valve. John A. Nichols, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed October 25, 1872.

146,089. Hot-air Furnace. John A. Hafner, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed August 2, 1873.

146,063. Beer-mug. William C. King, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed September 5, 1873.

146,100. Vehicle Spring. Cyrus W. Saladee, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed May 1, 1873.

146,110. Frame for Holding Work on Sewing Machines. E. Malcolm Turner, Allegheny city, Pa. Application filed August 27, 1873.

THE FEBRUARY ELECTIONS.

From gentlemen who arrived from Harrisburg this morning, we learn that Speaker McCormick has written a letter to the City Clerk, in response to a resolution passed by Councils on Monday last, requesting our representatives in the State Legislature to oppose any bill looking to a city election on the third Tuesday of February next. In this letter Mr. McCormick, we understand, takes the ground that the feeling in the Legislature is all in favor of holding the elections on that date, and that any measure providing for a postponement of the municipal elections in 1875 would be voted down.

THE WORK HOUSE.

The managers of the Allegheny county Work House, on Saturday, submitted a report to the County Controller of the workings of the institution for the fiscal year ending December 31.

The following table shows the earnings, expenditures, and the balance accruing to the institution:

EARNINGS.

Barrel Factory	$58,654 82
Brick-yard	4,083 78
Laundry	3,507 39
Permanent improvements	3,255 15
Total	49,501 15

EXPENDITURES.

Clothing, bedding, shoes, leather and finding	$ 5,488 86
Provisions	19,497 69
General expenses	30,219 95
	$55,206 41
Surplus of income over expenditures	$14,294 73

The total receipts from all sources were $416,160 78, which was all expended except $7, 583,66.

U. S. SENATOR FROM VIRGINIA COL. R. E. WITHERS.

A Richmond telegram says: Weeks ago it became apparent that the task of uniting on a candidate to succeed John F. Lewis, Republican, whose term expires March 4, 1875, would be a hard one. The Republicans had no chance of electing a candidate, and resolved not to trouble themselves about it. From the people came a demand for the election of a man of high character, distinguished abilities, and national reputation. The candidates were many, and each one presenting himself thought he filled the bill with remarkable nicety. Gen. Walker was regarded by some as quite strong, having been called into service at a critical time in the history of Virginia. Then the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter considered one of the great men of the day, with Hon. John Goode of Norfolk, A. B. Cochran of Augusta, Robert L. Montague of Middlesex, Judge Christian (of the Supreme Court of Appeals) Thomas L. Bocock (who once presided over the United States House of Representatives,) Judge Ould of Richmond, and Alexander Stewart of Richmond, all men of State reputation, were entered in the race and came to the post. But Colonel R. E. Withers was, from the very outset, generally looked upon as the coming man. With this array of names, and the prospect of a prolonged struggle, it is not to be wondered at that Virginians believed the eyes of the Union would be upon them. The result shows that such has been the case. The caucus of the Conservatives met on Friday, and from that day until yesterday balloting was constantly in progress. Fillibustering became the order of the hour, and it was not until Monday when the plan was adopted to drop the lowest man after each vote, and that no candidate should be nominated more than twice, that there seemed a possibility of making a choice before the Legislature organized. Even this idea, according to the dispatches this morning, proved of no avail, and the last remedy, that of dropping the name of the lowest on every ballot, alone settled the question. Of the new Senator many of the newspapers of the country and the leading men of his own State speak well. He was Colonel in the Confederate army, and afterwards he for several years edited the Lynchburg News, and made a considerable reputation for ability, which, joined with its popular manners and army associations, secured for him the Conservative nomination for Governor in 1868, over the late John B. Baldwin. The election did not take place that year, but was postponed until July 6, 1869. In the spring of the latter year the Conservatives, dreading defeat, withdrew their candidates and gave adhesion to the Liberal Republican movement, which elected Governor Walker. Col. Withers gave Governor Walker such a support as won for him the admiration of the people. Last fall he again became a candidate for the Conservative nomination for Governor, but was defeated by the superior forces of General Kemper. At the earnest solicitation of his friends, and by unanimous request of the convention he accepted the second place on the ticket, and was consequently elected Lieutenant Governor. He led the ticket, and gained increased popularity by his canvass of the State. When he was announced as a candidate for the position he has now won there was a wide spread feeling that the party ought to reward him with it, and he went into the canvas with more votes than any other candidate. One thing threatened his chances at the outset. He has always been regarded as a Southwest Virginian, and ran for Lieut. Governor as "R. E. Withers, of Wythe," a county in the close neighborhood in which Mr. Johnson, the other United States Senator, lives. The people of East Virginia claimed the honor of filling Mr. Lewis' place with a man from their section. Colonel Withers, at the time of his nomination for Lieutenant Governor, was a citizen of Richmond, but his family was then residing in Wythe, where he had lived many years. His friends during the fight said he was an Eastern man, while his enemies held he was a Southwestern man. Strange as it may seem, his election turned upon his point. Colonel Withers is a good though not great speaker. He was educated as a physician, but has spent much of his life in editorial harness.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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Hard Rubber Trusses, Single and Double,
Hard Rubber Trusses, Single and Double,

And all other varieties.
And all other varieties.

Elastic Stockings of all kinds,
Elastic Stockings of all kinds,

Shoulder Braces, Shoulder Braces,
Shoulder Braces, Shoulder Braces,

Female Supporters, Female Supporters,
Female Supporters, Female Supporters,

Suspensory Bandages,
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Sold at the Very Lowest Prices,
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2 FINE HOUSES at Oakland, with large grounds; $20,000 each.
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10 CASH GIFTS, $10,000	each	100,000
20 CASH GIFTS, 5,000	each	100,000
50 CASH GIFTS, 1,000	each	50,000
80 CASH GIFTS, 500	each	40,000
100 CASH GIFTS, 400	each	40,000
150 CASH GIFTS, 300	each	45,000
250 CASH GIFTS, 200	each	50,000
325 CASH GIFTS, 100	each	32,500

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON January 15, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported favorably on the petition that the salaries of letter carriers be fixed at one thousand dollars per annum, and the committee was discharged from the further consideration thereof.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to inquire into the expediency of continuing the mail service on water where the actual receipts are not one-fourth of the expense, which was agreed to.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE ORIGIN OF THE YELLOW FEVER.

Mr. FENTON offered a resolution, which was agreed to, reciting the prevalence of yellow fever in portions of the United States last year, and the belief that disease is usually introduced into this country by sea, and therefore directing the supervising surgeon of the marine hospital service to prepare a brief history of the yellow fever epidemic of 1873, as it prevailed at various ports of the United States, with especial reference to the details of prevention and hygiene, and transmit the same to the Senate.

RESUMPTION OF THE DEBATE ON THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution reported by the Finance Committee.

Mr. MORTON reviewed the speech of Senator Schurz made yesterday, and said he could not agree with that gentleman. He (Morton) believed, in order to bring our currency to par, we must resort to some other means than contraction. He was opposed to the reduction in price of labor or commodities. If it be done, it should be done very gradually. The Senator (Schurz) would do it all at once. He would descend from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario over Niagara.

Mr. SCHURZ—The Senator was mistaken. He did not desire it all to be done at once.

Mr. MORTON replied he accepted the correction of the gentleman. The thoughtful sailor, in going from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, would go by way of the Welland canal. Looking down gradually but impulsive, one would go over the Niagara, and it was so in regard to the resumption of specie payments.

Mr. FENTON said, that, while he concurred in the views of the gentleman from Missouri, (Schurz) he did not desire to be understood as advocating a rapid withdrawal of the currency. It should be done gradually and a time fixed to commence the resumption of specie payment.

Mr. MORTON said the remedy presented by the gentleman from New York (Fenton) was like that offered by the gentleman from Missouri, (Schurz) the contraction of currency. It would be well for the country to understand now that the proposition is that we return to specie payment by the contraction of currency. The great body of the people of the northwest and he believed of the south now thought the currency circulation too small. He argued that the United States could not be guided by the experience of England in the matter of contraction. There was hardly a man in England living five miles from a bank, and most of them lived in towns and villages in sight of banks. The facilities for bank credits there were much greater than in this country, and there was no necessity for so great a volume of currency. England, with her thirty-one millions of people had $400,000,000 of currency, and the United States with her 40,000,000 of people had only eight hundred millions of currency. He did not think our currency redundant. It had been argued that we had built railroads too fast. He did not believe a Senator on this floor would say his State had one railroad too many. Probably sometimes they had been built in advance of settlements, but they were always pioneers of civilization. He inquired of the gentleman from Missouri (Schurz) what four countries in Europe had made the greatest progress in the last ten years.

Mr. SCHURZ replied he could not answer now, not having statistics before him.

Mr. MORTON said he had been informed that Austria, Russia, Germany and Italy had made such progress. Austria the greatest. Comparatively speaking to the United States, Russia next; Germany next and then Italy. During this period, the currency of Austria had been at a discount of from 15 to 20 per cent.; that of Russia from 10 to 25 per cent., and that of Italy somewhere from 5 to 20 per cent. He desired to again state that the recent panic in our country did not spring out of any defect in our currency. The currency did not run down during that panic, but, on the contrary, increased in value. He saw behind all this contraction argument, the old State banking system looming up. He hoped the country would never return to that system nor anything like it. He had understood that his friends on the other side of the chamber, Democrats with but two exceptions, opposed the present national banking system. One of the Senators from Missouri (Bogy) a few days ago said his State wanted more currency, while the other (Schurz) yesterday said it had too much. Which of these gentlemen represented the people. He ventured to say the former (Bogy) represented the great majority.

Mr. MORTON, in conclusion, argued that the policy of contraction was disastrous and ruinous. He would rather see the currency increased a small amount. There was a smaller volume of currency to-day compared with the wealth of the country than there was five years ago compared with the wealth and business of the country at that time. These things were not to be whistled down and settled by visions of John Stewart Mill. The system of wages and prices in England would no more answer in this country than the map of Europe would answer for the map of North America.

NEW FINANCIAL SCHEME.

Mr. HOWE said so many plans had been devised that he began to think it would be unpatriotic in him not to say something, and he had therefore given notice a few days ago that he would introduce a bill. In accordance with such notice he sent to the clerk's desk and had read a bill, the title of which is, "A bill to provide for the regular withdrawal from circulation of irredeemable National notes, and the substitution therefor of redeemable National Bank notes, to remove unjust restrictions upon banks of issue and upon the amount of circulation." He said he thought the country was

DOING BUSINESS ON A SCAFFOLD

a good way up from solid ground, sustained by statute and repeal. That statute and business will tumble down. He did not propose to disturb the volume of currency, but steadily appreciate its value. He advocated the passage of the bill, and expressed an opinion that it would be the safest road to return to specie payment. The Government should maintain strict neutrality between those who demand more and those who demand less currency.

Mr. SHERMAN announced he would speak on the resolution to-morrow, if no other Senator desired to do so.

Mr. SCHURZ said it had been suggested to him by the Senator from Massachusetts (Boutwell) that he had done him injustice in his speech yesterday in saying that he (Boutwell) had advocated the doctrine that the Government was bound only by its own pleasure in redeeming legal tender notes and might not therefore redeem them at all, even if it were able to do so. He had certainly no intention to do Boutwell an injustice. After reading from the speech of that gentleman in which he said legal tenders are redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, and that, while the process is going on, to bring greenbacks and gold to par, the Government was not under obligation to bring that process to a favorable result at a particular time.

Mr. SCHURZ said he had some reason to construe the language as he had done, but since Mr. Boutwell assured him he meant to say the Government was bound to redeem legal tender notes as soon as it should be able to do so, it gave him pleasure to make this explanation.

The Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

WASHINGTON, January 16, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Numerous petitions were presented asking for the appointment of a committee to investigate the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors. Referred.

Mr. ALLISON presented a petition of the Chicago, Dubuque and Minnesota railroad, the Chicago Board of Trade and others in relation to the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi at Clinton, Iowa. Referred.

Mr. HOWE, from the Committee on Library, reported favorably on the bill appropriating $2,500 for busts of the late Chief Justices Taney and Chase for the Supreme Court room. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Spencer, it was ordered that when the Senate adjourn to-day, it be to Monday next.

Mr. DAVIS offered a resolution instructing the Attorney General to communicate to the Senate all the information in his office relative to the sale of all government property at Harper's Ferry and pending suits in regard thereto. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

The consideration of the resolution reported by the Finance Committee was resumed.

Mr. SHERMAN made the opening address. He argued that specie was the only true standard of value, and no other could be established. Bills of exchange, drafts and promissory notes were used in settlement in commercial cities, as specie was too heavy for transportation. In England, where the specie standard of value is zealously maintained, only two per cent. of the commercial settlements are in specie. Great Britain and France recognized the importance of maintaining their paper at specie value, and performed it, while the United States recognized this duty and refused to perform it. The only reason why the National Banks had not paid their notes in coin was because the United States did not so redeem its paper. If the United States was out of the way with its depreciated paper money, the National Banks would have to redeem their notes in gold. Congress is bound, both by public faith and good policy to bring our currency to a specie standard. He read from the act of Congress to strengthen public credit, and said the United States by it gave a pledge to redeem these notes in coin. Without referring to decisions of the Supreme Court he rested his argument on that pledge alone. That pledge was to redeem these notes at the earliest practicable period in coin. How have we redeemed that promise? Congress made a promise in response to the public voice and I say to you with sorrow that Congress has done no single act the tendency of which is to advance our paper to a gold standard. Four years have passed away since then, and a dollar in greenbacks is worth no more than it was in March 1870. These were facts, although it might be painful to discuss them. The Congress of the United States had done no act the tendency of which would lead one to suppose that the promise to be redeemed. Four hundred millions of the public debt had been paid; a debt not yet due, and not a single dollar of debt due had been paid. We were living now in daily violation of the pledge made by Congress, and had actually added to our currency since the act of 1869.

On June 30th, 1869, the legal tenders outstanding amounted to $356,000,000; on the 1st of January last they amounted to $378,481,329, or an increase in this form of security of $22,481,329. The fractional currency, which, in 1869 amounted to $27,508,928, now amounted to $48,554,792, being an increase of over $21,000,000. Again, the National bank circulation had been increased from $299,750,000 to $339,881,000, making a total increase of currency of over $82,000,000. He argued that it had been practicable during the last four years to advance our notes to a specie value, if not, when would it be? Should the redemption of the pledge be postponed until the public debt be paid? One-tenth of the amount of money which had been used to pay the public debt not due, would have brought the country to specie payment. This thing of postponing the fulfillment of a promise could not be longer maintained with a view of reducing the public debt. If we postpone redemption in order to pay the public debt it will be many long years before this consummation, most devoutly to be wished for, can be reached. If inflationists wanted one hundred millions more now, how long would be before they would want another hundred millions more? Men would always be in debt, and always be demanding an increase of currency. Where would it stop? Just where our ancestors stopped at the close of the revolution. He regarded it as

THE CROWNING ACHIEVEMENT

of the government that just after the close of the war it redeemed all obligations. The present is the time to stop and bring our currency to a gold standard. Every bond or note of the government had been issued upon the sacred pledge that interest and principal should be paid in coin. Had the provisions of the legal tender act been carried out, we would have returned to specie payment long ago. Many things had been done in times of excitement and peril, when the government was in danger, which it would not be prepared to do now. He was willing to take his share of the responsibility of those acts. He reviewed

THE FINANCIAL POLICY

of the Government since the war and regretted the act of April 1866 which deprived holders of our notes from converting them into interest bearing bonds at par. More evils had resulted from that act than from any other act of our financial system. If, in the first section, when Andrew Johnson was President, Congress had passed the funding bill all evils which have grown out of our disordered currency would have passed away. But the country was excited then. The question of differences between the President and Congress and questions of civil war prevented any consideration of our finances. The act of April 12, 1866 was passed after an hour's debate, and it conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury powers never conferred upon any one man before. He spoke of

RE-ISSUING THE LEGAL TENDER RESERVE.

and said he thought the spirit of the act of Congress was against a re-issue thereof.

Mr. BOUTWELL said it had been absolutely necessary during his administration, as well as during that of his successor, to draw on his reserve to maintain the public credit. The Attorney General had given an opinion as to the Secretary having a right to do so.

Mr SHERMAN said he did not blame the Secretary of the Treasury, but he thought it would have been better for Congress to have taken action that would not have permitted a reissue of that fund. He reviewed the plans proposed for a return to specie payment, and said no doubt the most certain way to accomplish that end was by retiring notes, but the trouble would be that the policy of contraction would be so severe that the people could not stand it. The plan which he favored most was by taking some bond of the United States, which, in ordinary times, is shown to be worth par in gold and authorize the conversion of all notes into this kind of bond. He did not intend to commit himself to any particular plan, as he had no private opinion on the subject to be argued, but would review some of the benefits which the latter plan presented.

It had been said that notes under such a plan would flow into the treasury too heavily, not that he thought that objection a light one, as the government could use these notes in redemption of our six per cent. bonds. Every dollar of five-twenty bonds are now due and payable at the treasury in coin and by redeeming them as he proposed it would be more advantageous than the operation now going on of funding them which was being done at the expense of two per cent. to the government. Of the many objections made to returning to specie payments, he thought the only one well taken was that resumption would be burdensome to the debtor class, therefore it would be necessary to take steps carefully and slow. He desired to see the return gradual, but thought now the best time to commence, as the panic had removed much of this cause. The people are now in debt less than ever before. Referring to the

NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM

he said he was not so much of a national bank man. He would like to see but one system of circulation in this country, and that issued by the government convertible at will of the holder into gold. He thought our national bank system a good one, so good that no one who reflected a moment could be willing to go back to the old system.

ANOTHER OBJECTION

urged is that the resumption of specie payment would contract the currency, but he believed that the people were beginning to understand this question of contraction as the return to specie payment went on, and the currency contracted. The purchasing power of a greenback dollar would increase, and soon buy as much as a gold one. There was only one thing necessary to make our money equal to the best in the world, and that was to make it equal to what it promises to pay. Its purchaseable power will then enter into the markets of the world, and it would travel over the world like the Bank of England notes, purchasing anything. There had been much talk about the

WANT OF CURRENCY,

the area of our country, as compared with that of England and France, demanding more. It was not area and population which demanded currency, but business industry and productive enterprise. He reviewed at some length the history of the Bank of England and the laws which governed it, and said it could not issue a dollar above the amount secured by deposits of government security or gold on hand. Yet, in this country, we had issued twenty-six million dollars more than was allowed. One of the effects of a depreciated currency is to drive out of the country coin, therefore no considerable amount of gold could be kept in the country unless hoarded in the treasury. We have repudiated a standard value and set up a false one. When the cry of more money is made, he said "Yes, more money, but more good money" with a return to specie we will have more good money than any nation in the world. Take the aggregate of our currency, about $772,000,000 and divide it among our population, and it will be seen that we have more money for every man, woman and child than any country in the world. He thought the plan of the gentleman from Michigan (Ferry) to issue $100,000,000 a bad one, and appealed to that gentleman to state in his candor and sincerity if he did not think it would

DEPRECIATE OUR CURRENCY

more. In the days of the rebellion, when the government was in danger, people from all over the land gave their means to help to save the government and so help him God, he would never violate his faith pledged to them. Money is easier in New York than it has been for years to persons in business. He did not think the panic a currency panic, but that it was caused by unproductive investments; neither was it a bank panic, as only one or two national banks had failed, and in each instance it was caused by a violation of law. He had been many years in Congress during peace and war, and for one he wanted to see

THE CROWNING TRIUMPH.

of the nation, the declaration that its promises are good, and then its wealth would increase.

Mr. MORTON said that the act of 1869, upon which the gentleman based his argument provided that at the earliest practical moment the notes should be paid in coin. Senator Sherman says, it is practicable now to redeem this pledge, and yet he does not propose to pay notes in coin, but in a bond which is barely at par and which fluctuates constantly.

Mr. WRIGHT said he desired to address the Senate on Monday upon the pending resolution.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. DAWES asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriations to inquire and report how many houses are owned and maintained by the government of the District of Columbia, the expense and uses and who uses them and whether they are required for public service, and also carriages and other vehicles owned by the government and used.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) objected.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill to reimburse distillers for the amount paid by them in procuring tell metres, by order of the Internal Revenue bureau, but which metres were subsequently abolished by law. Recommitted.

This being private bill day, a large number were reported, most of which were referred to the committee of the whole under a rule adopted a few days ago.

At 3:40 the House adjourned. The session to-morrow will be for debate only.

WASHINGTON, January 17, 1874.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. SMITH, of New York, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution declaring Mr. Wilson and Mr. Martin entitled to seats from the First and Second Congressional districts of West Virginia. A minority report was presented by Mr. Hazelton, of Wisconsin. The reports were ordered to be printed, and to be called up at an early day.

Mr. POLAND, from the Committee on Revision of Laws, reported a bill providing for appeals from Circuit Courts to Supreme Courts in cases of habeas corpus. Passed.

Mr. RANDALL, from the Committee on Rules, reported a rule vesting the appointment and removal of official reporters of the House in the Speaker, and requiring them to furnish for publication a statement of petitions filed each day. The last clause of the rule elicited a long discussion. Finally the rule was adopted and the speaker announced that he would now appoint the present corps of reporters and would exercise in the future the power of removal only for cause. The cause to be entered in the journal.

Mr. MAYNARD, from the Committee on Rules reported a rule forbidding the printing of private bills on their introduction. After a long discussion, the subject was laid on the table.

Mr. WADLEIGH, from the Committee on Military Affairs reported favorably on the bill for the relief of East Tennessee University. Placed on the calender.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. E. H. Roberts in the chair, on the naval appropriation bill. A long discussion took place on the amendment offered last Tuesday, by Mr. Randall, to punish officers for making outlays in excess of appropriations, to which Mr. Loughridge offered an amendment, exempting cases of sudden emergencies, in which the President may authorize, in writing, such expenditure.

Finally, both amendments were rejected by a vote of 71 to 82, and the committee rose and reported the bill to the House The bill was then passed, and the House adjourned.

HARRISBURG.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Special to The Post.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 15.

THE SENATE.

Mr. RUTAN, from the Committee of Finance reported favorably the bill to provide for the payment of advertising the new Constitution.

Mr. McCLURE presented an act authorizing chattel mortgages.

PROTECTION OF WAGES.

Mr. BECHTEL (Schuylkill) an act for the better protection of the wages of mechanics, miners and laborers.

THE ELECTION BILL.

Mr. McCLURE'S election bill came up on second reading.

An amendment made to the first section was negatived by a party vote of 8 to 16.

Mr. WHITE offered as a substitute for the whole bill the election law of 1869, with amendments to conform with the new Constitution. Ordered to be printed for the session at half past seven this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate was in session until eleven o'clock, considering Mr. White's substitute for Mr. McClure's election law.

Amendments were offered to nearly every section by Messrs. McClure, Playford, Ermentrout, Dill, Chalfant, Humphreys, White and Rutan.

At times, party feeling would crop out, and Senators would indulge in a great deal of political buncombe. Much of the inside workings of both political parties at elections were exposed. The general feeling exhibited, however, when down to the solid work, was to enact a law that will prevent any fraud or irregularities by either party.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. BROCKWAY'S advertising bill came up on first reading, Mr. Allison (Washington) in the chair.

Mr. NEWMYER moved to amend, by striking out "two political parties." Not agreed to; Messrs. Newmyer, Hayes and Young voting aye, and Messrs. Gerwig and Christy nay.

Various other amendments were offered by Messrs. Bates, McCormick and Little, not changing the character of the bill.

Mr. CHRISTY did not want all the advertising put in the legal journal, or some paper which the people would not see, and if the Constitution meant anything, it contemplated the greatest possible publicity to the proposed acts of assembly. The bill passed a first reading without material change.

MOTION TO ADJOURN TILL WEDNESDAY.

Mr. YOUNG offered a resolution to adjourn from Saturday till next Wednesday.

The Philadelphia delegation supported this, that they might attend their nominating convention.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The Governor sent in a message, calling attention to a communication concerning the Centennial celebration.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Speaker McCormick has agreed upon the following as the standing House committees:

Ways and Means—Messrs. Myer, (chairman) Mylan, Allison, Rayburn, Bates, Henry, Thompson, (Fayette) Young, Kauffman, Jones, Vogdes, Wainwright, Sailer, Sheibling, Josephs, Orvis, Brockway Dimmick, Potter, Tally and Williams.

Judiciary General—Messrs, Mitchell of Tioga, (chairman) Mylan, Rayburn, Newmeyer, Allen, (Warren) Butterfield, Christy, Bates, Meyer, Orvis, Brockway, Heiges, Little and Dimmick.

Constitutional Reform—No 1—Messrs. Newmeyer, of Allegheny, (chairman) Butterfield, Allen, Orvis and Dimmick.

No. 2—Messrs. Mitchell, (chairman,) Christy, Webb, Brockway and Stranahan.

No. 3—Messrs. Mylan, of Lancaster, (chairman,) Jones, Vogdes, Little and Heiges.

No. 4—Messrs. Wolff, of Union, (chairman,) Cross, Kauffman, Rayburn and Laidly.

No. 5—Messrs. Ramey, of Indiana, (chairman,) Meyer, Allen, Cressler and Tally.

Committee on Revision—Messrs. Newmeyer (chairman,) Mitchell, Mylan, Wolfe, Ramey, Orvis and Brockway.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Wainwright (chairman,) Gerwig, O'Brien, Jones, Newell, Crawford, Tally, Welsh and Toner.

Municipal Corporations—Messrs. McCullough of Philadelphia (chairman,) Ash, Porter, Hays, Wainwright, Gillespie, Tschudy, Worrell, Newell, Vogdes, Bailey, Smith, O'Neil, O'Brien, Josephs, Crawford, Eagan, Kennedy, and McCullough of Berks.

Accounts and Expenditures—Messrs. Ramey of Indiana (chairman,) McKee, Carey, Burchinell, Wilcox, Gerwig, Hettrick, Hageman, Foster and Piper.

Elections—Messrs. Vogdes of Philad'a, (chairman,) Salter, Jones, Allison, Hays, Campbell, Toner, Rutter, Snyder, Williams and Loftis.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Jones of Susquehanna, (chairman,) Bailey, Thompson of Armstrong, Dewitt, McCullough and Pyle.

New counties—Messrs. Webb, of Bradford, (chairman) Bates, Rayburne Newmyer, Mitchell, Mylan, Allen, McCreary, Jamison, Baird and Bedford.

Education—Messrs. Oliver, (chairman) Henry, Young, Milliken, Wood, Dimmick, Reynolds and Porter.

Railroads—Messrs. Smith, of Philadelphia, (chairman) Ash, Allen, Kaufman, Young, Tschudy, Wolf, Butterfield, Josephs, Tally and Laidly.

Appropriations—Messrs. Cross, of Washington, (chairman) Webb, Mylan Mitchell, Ramey, Wainwright, Gerwig, Wood, Laidly, Eagan, Jamison and Hettrick.

Local Judiciary—Messrs. Reyburn, (chairman) Newmeyer, Allison, Wilcox, Christy, Brockway, Wells and Cragan.

Bureau of Statistics—Messrs. McCreary, (chairman) Allison, Ramey, Gerwig, Baird, Kennedy and Stockel.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Jones, of Potter, (chairman), Cross, Webb, Wood, Bailey, Baird, Toner and Cressler.

Printing—Messrs. Young, of Allegheny, (chairman), Hays, Campbell, Brockway, Tally and Laidly.

Military—Messrs. Bates, of Crawford, (chairman), Henry, of Cambria, (chairman), Wolff, Baily, Young, Wainwright, Toner, of Bedford.

Corporations—Messrs. Porter, of Philadelphia, (chairman), Newell, Ash, McCullough, Hays, Josephs, Laidly and Eagan.

Agriculture—Messrs. McMillan, of Somerset, (chairman), Ramey, Young, Ammerman, Hildebrand and Yerkes.

Mines and Manufactures—Messrs. Waddell, (chairman), Hays, Thompson, Morgan, Wilcox, McCullough and Tally.

Iron and Coal—Messrs. Kauffman, (chairman), Young, Piper, Snyder and Williams.

Special to The Post.

HARRISBURG, January 16, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. GRAHAM, of the Finance Committee, offered a supplement to the Centennial act to provide for its assistance if the finances of the State permit.

TRANSPORTATION OF EXPLOSIVE MATERIAL.

Mr. DAVIS (Philadelphia) offered a supplement for the safe transportation of explosive material on railroads.

REAL ESTATE CONVEYANCE.

Mr. PLAYFORD offered a supplement for the conveyance of real estate under sales by executors or trustees.

TRANSFER OF LOANS.

Mr. RUTAN introduced a bill for the transfer of loans of the commonwealth, and city of Philadelphia.

THE CONTESTED SEATS—THE ELECTION LAW.

Mr. WHITE, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported on the petitions of the contest of seats of Dill and Lawson that the provisions of the act of 1839, empowering seats, is inconsistent with the provisions of the ninth section of the new Constitution, and therefore the Senate committee can take no action in the matter.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The first business in order was the resumption of the debate on Mr. McClure's election bill.

All the amendments having been presented, it was called on its final passage.

Mr. McCLURE said he would vote for it under protest.

Mr. WHITE replied in favor of the bill.

BREAKING THE ICE.

Mr. PLAYFORD broke the ice on the Democratic side and said without consultation he would vote for the bill as the best thing he could get.

He added: Under the provisions of the new Constitution it will be necessary to vote under a call of the yeas and nays on this most important bill. Before doing so I would like to give the reasons why I shall vote in favor of the bill. I am one who believe that if a man is born honest he is apt to remain that way all his life, but if he is born a rogue he will likely remain that way, no matter what laws you may put upon the statute books.

Mr. DAVIS supported the bill.

Senator YERKES, of Bucks, opposed it, and said the proposition of Senator McClure should have been accepted.

THE BILL LOST.

On a call of the yeas and nays, it was found that but fourteen Senators voted for it, being three less than the constitutional number.

Senator WAREAM, of Mifflin, having voted after being paired off with Senator McClay, withdrew his vote. This started other Senators on the same business.

Senator GRAHAM immediately withdrew his vote, having paired with Senator Wallace, who was absent.

Speaker STRANG said he would submit the question of pairing to the Senate.

Senator GRAHAM—The question is one of private conscience, and as I observe Senators on the other side of this chamber are regarding their's, I shall mine, and decline to vote. [Sensation.]

Without his vote it was found that the bill had less than the required number, and it was lost by a vote of 14 yeas to 8 nays.

TO BE RECONSIDERED.

A motion was made to reconsider, and the matter will be brought up again next Wednesday.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Speaker STRANG announced the following list of committees for the Senate:

Constitutional Reform—Sub-Committee No. 1—Messrs. Fitch, Cutler, Ermentrout.

Sub-Committee No. 2—Messrs. White, Anderson (Allegheny), Playford.

Sub-Committee No. 3—Messrs. Weakley, Rutan, McClure.

Sub-Committee No. 4.—Messrs. Wallace, Yerkes, Warfel.

Sub-Committee No. 5—Messrs. Dill, Bechtel, Cooper.

Apportionment—Messrs. Rutan, White, Humphreys, Yeakle, Alexander, Wallace, Mckinley, Playford, Chalfant.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Warfel, Cutler, Weakley, Albright, Ermentrout.

Finance—Messrs. Graham, Rutan, Davis, Warfel, Wallace, McClure, McSherry.

Judiciary General—Messrs. White, Fitch, Weakley, Cutler, Playford, Albright, Collins.

Judiciary Local—Messrs. Cutler, Warfel, Davis, Bechtel, Yerkes.

Banks—Messrs. Anderson (Allegheny), McKinley, Anderson (Crawford), Rowland, Graham.

Education—Messrs. Anderson (Allegheny), Warfel, Rutan, Collins, Chalfant.

Accounts—Messrs. Lemon (Blair), Anderson (Crawford), Yeakle, McSherry, Rowland

Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Lamon (Philadelphia), Maclay, Hellman, Wareham, McSherry.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Cooper, Graham, Lemon (Blair), Ermentrout, Rowland.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Hellman, Lemon (Blair), Dill.

New Constitution and County Seats—Messrs. McKinley, Davis, McClure, Collins, Bechtel.

Corporations—Messrs. Humphreys, Cooper, McKinley, Bechtel, Yerkes.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Weakley, Rutan, Bechtel.

Municipal Affairs—Messrs, McClure, Graham, Anderson (Crawford), Alexander, Dill.

Mines and Mining—Messrs. Albright, Maclay, Hellman, Humphreys, Collins.

Public Printing—Messrs. Chalfant, Humphreys, Cooper, Lamon (Philadelphia), Ermentrout.

Canals and Inland Navigation—Messrs. Alexander, Humphreys, Davis, Playford, Rowland.

Railroads—Messrs. Davis, Warfel, Anderson (Crawford), Lemon (Blair), Lamon (Philadelphia), Dill, Collins.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Fitch, Graham, Cutler, McClure, Dill.

Agriculture—Messrs. Maclay, Hellman, Yeakle, McSherry, Wareham.

Military Officers—Messrs. White, Hellman, McKinley, Playford, Yerkes.

Library—Messrs. White, Warfel, Albright.

THE HOUSE.

After cleaning the table of sundry messages, Mr. BROCKWAY called up his bill.

Several small amendments were again made to it and it was then passed for a second time. It has another day of similar treatment before it can pass the House according to the new Constitution. They begin to realize what little work can be done under the new Constitution.

At 12 o'clock the House was ready to adjourn.

The SPEAKER suggested a call of counties if the members desired to present bills, and on an alphabetical call, but five counties responded, viz: Allegheny, Blair, Columbia, Lawrence and Schuylkill. Not a bill was presented from any other county. The Philadelphia delegation had none.

The principal ones presented were as follows:

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.

By Mr. McCREARY—To provide for a geological survey.

ORPHANS' COURTS.

By Mr. NEWMYER—To establish separate orphans' courts.

Also, a joint resolution to appoint three commissioners to investigate the ventilation of bituminous regions, and report to the next Legislature.

BILL TO AMEND THE GAME LAWS.

By Mr. McCUNE (Blair)—To amend and consolidate the game laws.

ACT REGULATING THE FEES OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

By Mr. BROCKWAY—An act regulating the fees of coroners and county commissioners.

Also, an act relating to evidence in prosecutions for libel and slander.

By Mr. WILCOX (Erie)—An act requiring the road commissioners in every county and district to publish an annual statement of expenditures.

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

Several bills were presented relative to private corporations, but Speaker McCormick ruled them out of order.

Special to the Post.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 17, 1874.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. Webb introduced a resolution authorizing the Clerk to procure two thousand copies of the maps of the several counties to be divided in the formation of Legislative districts, and for publication of the same.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Stranahan offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Commonwealth to furnish the names of the newspapers that have published the new Constitution by his direction, together with the amounts charged for publication.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. Mitchell reported from the Judiciary General Committee on the petition contesting the election of Ammerman, stating the opinion of the Committee that the Act of July 2d, 1839, regulating certain elections is in conflict with the present Constitution, and therefore not in force. This is not the final determination of the matter The Committee will make a further report.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

House bill, No. 1, providing for advertising notices of special legislation, on motion of Mr. Brockaway was taken up on its third reading and passed finally. Yeas, 67; Nays, 3.

THE COAL MINERS.

THE SITUATION IN THE COAL REGIONS.

WILKESBARRE, January 17.—A large meeting of miners was held in Weiss' hall this afternoon to deliberate upon the state of affairs at present existing, to effect an organization and unite with the National Association.

Speeches were made by James O. Halloran, an officer of the National Association, and others, explaining the object and design of that organization, and setting forth its advantages in the present state of affairs to thoroughly prepare for whatever might come.

An address, presented at a meeting in Ohio a month ago, was read, and met with hearty approval.

It was then voted to join the National Association, and the constitution was at once adopted and officers nominated.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The committee appointed to wait upon Charles Parrish, bearing a demand for an advance of ten per cent. in their wages, made a report, that, after reading the paper which was handed him asking for an increase in wages for 1874 he replied.

"You cannot have what you ask, for I will not give you an increase. I will reduce your wages. I have been giving you all you are entitled to, and I cannot raise you now when I cannot mine a ton of coal or sell a hundred tons.

The committee asked to have the answer put in writing, but this Mr. Parrish declined to do. Nothing was done with the report, as the answer was not given in writing as has always been done heretofore, and is a rule between that company and its employees.

A member stated they were not on a strike; that the company for which they had been working had stopped all but two or three of their works, thus throwing them out of employment and they were now asking the company, after keeping them idle as long as it suited, should give them an advance of ten per cent. when ready to start their works again. It was announced that John Siney, President of the National Association, and C. B. Johnson, editor of the Workingman, would visit this place early next week, and that the President was authorized to call a meeting during their stay, that the miners might hear addresses from them on the present condition of affairs.

THE SITUATION.

The miners of Luzerne say that the stoppage of so many coal works is no fault of theirs, and there is really no such thing as a "strike." The larger companies have suspended work, and the miners are using their idle time to effect a thorough organization and have asked for an advance of ten per cent. when again set at work, but did not stop because this advance was refused. Representative men of their number say there is great unity throughout this region, and should the threat of Mr. Parrish to reduce wages be carried out they will not resume work for many weeks. They claim the companies can well afford to pay more while they are getting present prices, and that they do not want to oppose capital, but only to receive a just and equitable compensation for their labors.

MATTERS AT THE SCHUYLKILL REGIONS.

POTTSVILLE, January 17.—The executive committee of the Miners and Laborers Benevolent Association unanimously rejected Mr. Gowen's proposition, and adopted a resolution allowing the men to work in any colliery where the owner was willing to pay the $2 50, the basis of 1873.

MEETING OF OPERATORS.

A meeting of the operators was held at the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company's office. Mr. Gowen was not present. The decision of the men was transmitted to them, but they adjourned without taking action, declaring they had no further proposition to make. There the matter rests, with the prospects of a long and extended strike. In the Shamokin district the operators have not agreed to pay the 1873 basis, only those colliers shipping westward and via Lehigh Valley routes, the other operators making shipment over the Philadelphia and Reading railroad have joined the latter company and insist on a reduction.

THE DAILY STANDARD ON THE SUSPENSION.

The daily Standard says there is no longer any doubt of the fact that there is a general suspension of mining operations in this region and unless the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company recedes from the firm stand it has taken, the cessation of labor will be protracted and costly. The suspension has now fairly begun; when or how it will end no one can predict. The men are well organized, have a full treasury and are resolved not to yield an inch of what they consider their rights. The company, on the other hand, is determined not to make a single concession and Mr. Gowen has begun a policy which looks as though he would protract the fight indefinitely. To supply the railroad and local trade of Philadelphia, he has begun shipments of coal from the Lehigh region over branches of his road connecting with that region at lower rates than he ordinarily charges to transport it over the main road from Port Carbon to Philadelphia. This is the extreme measure. Among smaller operators there is a general feeling in favor of paying the basis of 1873.

PHILADELPHIA.

AFFAIRS OF MESSRS. JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, January 16.—Although the details of voting this morning of the creditors of Jay Cooke & Co. for a trustee and committee to settle the estate will not be officially announced for several days, it is ascertained substantially that the unanimous decision has been in favor of taking the estate out of bankruptcy proper, and winding it up by a trustee and committee of creditors. The vote has been unanimous for Edwin M. Lewis, president of the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank, of Philadelphia, as trustee.

The only material difference of opinion among creditors has been on the question whether the committee should consist of three, five or seven members. The choice seems to have been in favor of a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. John Clayton, Isaac Norris and Robert Shoemaker, of Philadelphia, Chas. P. Helferstin, of Pottsville, Ba., and Joseph Brown, of Wilkesbarre, Pa.

TEXAS.

THE SITUATION UNCHANGED

AUSTIN, January 17.—Governor Davis still holds out. No transfers of either State officers have been made. His friends say he will await the result of the cabinet meeting at Washington. This evening, seven of the ringleaders of the mob who arrested the Mayor yesterday were arrested by a civil process. There were four negroes an three whites. This caused quite a stir a the Capitol but no demonstration was made. Everything otherwise was quiet.

THE NEWLY INAUGURATED GOVERNOR ASKS GOV. DAVIS TO VACATE THE CAPITOL BUILDING.

The following correspondence took place:

STATE CAPITOL, January 16.

To Hon. J. Davis:

SIR:—Having been, on yesterday, the 15th day of January duly and constitutionally declared elected Governor of the State of Texas, I have to ask of you respectfully the delivery into my possession the executive office of the State, together with the papers, archives and all property pertaining thereto, as well as the office of the Secretary of the State and archives, papers and property.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
RICHARD COOKE.

THE RESPONSE.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, January 17, 1874.

SIR: Acknowledging the receipt of your communication of yesterday. I have to say in reply, that I don't, as you know, regard you as the Executive of this State, or entitled to possession of the Governor's office or of any of the official records. I am myself the Governor of the State till the 28th of April next. So much on this point.

I will add, sir, to my view, and hope also to yours, it becomes us as citizens, desirous of the peace of our State, that we should, without delay, concede in some plan for settling the question as to which is the legitimate State government, and of putting an end to the present disturbed condition of the State. As matters are now they add greatly to the injurious complication of our affairs.

A PROPOSITION.

I therefore now propose to you to submit the question of recognition of the legitimate State Government to the Executive, or Congress of the United States or to both, as the Executive of the United States is bound under the Constitution to sustain legitimate Government against domestic violence. This question is a proper one for him to decide. I pledge myself to abide by the decision to be thus made, and will advise all good citizens to do the same. I also propose to join with you in adopting the means best calculated to secure a prompt decision of this question. Greatly desiring an early settlement of these troubles, and trusting that you will meet this offer with a similar spirit,

I remain respectfully
EDMOND J. DAVIS,
Governor.

To Hon. Richard Cooke.

THE PROPOSITION DECLINED.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, January 17, 1874.

To Hon. E. J. Davis:

SIR: Yours of this instant is received, in reply to mine of yesterday. By the will of the people of Texas, fairly and legally expressed at the polls, and the recognition of their represent

FINANCE AND TRADE.

S. Holmes & Sons, bankers, No. 57 Market street furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	111¼
U. S. Sixes, 1881	113
U. S. Sixes, 5-20	114½
New Fives	114½
Five-Twenties, 1864	115½
Five-Twenties, 1865	115¾
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	116
Five-Twenties, 1867	117½
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	117
Ten-Forties	114½
Ten-Forties (compons)	114½
Currency Sixes	114
New Five Per Cents	112½

STOCKS.

Western Union	76
Adams Express	85
Wells, Fargo & Co's Express	64½
American Express	61
United States Express	70¼
Pacific Mail	42
New York Central	104½
Erie	19¾
Erie preferred	75
Harlem	125½
Harlem preferred	126
Michigan Central	96½
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	96½
Northwestern common	61
Northwestern preferred	86½
Rock Island	105¾
New Jersey Central	100
St. Paul	39½
St. Paul preferred	72½
Toledo and Wabash	54½
Toledo and Wabash preferred	70
Fort Wayne	91½
Terre Haute	10
Terre Haute preferred	30½
R. R. and E	9
Chicago and Alton	108
Chicago and Alton preferred	110
Ohio and Mississippi	24½
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	96½
Burling'on and Quincy	105½
Lake Shore	79
Panama	115½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	91½
Illinois Central	101½
Union Pacific	35½
Central Pacific	80½
Union	84½
Hartford and Erie	2
Delaware & Lackawana	104

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, January 23, 1874.

REMARKS—Leading dealers report a steady demand for most of the leading staples. This, however, is no more than must be expected by those who have read THE POST'S remarks for some days past. our rivers are again in fine navigable order from the head waters to the mouth. Produce—the market contains an abundant supply of the various articles that come under this heading as a visit to the leading thoroughfares will make it a certainty. Flour—we have to report a firm market and a good trade demand. This, however, has been the situation for some time. The leading dealers have an ample supply on hand and seem well pleased with the situation. The millers still complain of the high price of wheat but manage to pick up all the lots that come up to their standard at current prices. Cheese—The market is very firm; prices are still going up here and in the East. Apples—The demand has fallen off; prices, however, are without change. The stock in first hands is not a large one. Bacon—we can report a firm market and a good local demand and an occasional order for shipment. Prices have undergone no change.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received since our last:

Flour, bbls	1,275	Apples, bbls	157
Corn, sks	1,472	Wheat, sks	1,700
Barley, sks	2,297	Butter, kgs	103
Cheese, bxs	—	Oats, sks	785
Rye, sks	400	Bacon, tcs	25
Bacon, pcs	662	Potatoes, bush	130

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted;

APPLES—The market was entirely devoid of animation; the receipts were light and so was the demand; the present rates are, fair to medium $2 50@3 50; prime to choice $4 00@4 50 per barrel; the latter for York State.

ASHES—The market was dull; prices are too unsettled to quote correctly.

APPLE BUTTER—The market was steady with a good trade demand; the current rates are 60@70c per gallon.

ALES—As before noted there is a good jobbing demand at the following prices: India ale $11 00; Porter $10 00; XX ale $10 00; X ale $8 00@9 00 per bbl; half bbls. in proportion

BAGGING—Demand fair; Penn Mills two bushels 35c; two half bushels 42c; three bushels 45c.

BROOM CORN—Steady; red 5½@6½c; green 7@8c; hurl 9@10c per lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Market dull; prices unchanged, viz: 3½@4c per lb.

BEESWAX—Market dull with stocks steadily accumulating; offered at 25@28c per lb.

BUTTER—The demand for choice roll exceeds the supply, hence we have a very firm market and plenty of buyers for that description; we quote common to fair at 12@15 to 18c; medium to good 25@28c; prime to choice 33@35c; some fancy lots held still higher.

BEANS—The demand is improving; we note sales at $2 00@2 50 per bushel.

CEMENT—In fair supply; sales of Beeson's Phœnix at $2@2 25; Louisville $2 25@2 50; Cumberland $2 50; Rosendale $4@4 50. Lime—Cleveland white, Toledo and Fremont $2 per bbl.

COTTON SHEETING—Penn Mill A No. 1 4-4 sheeting 11½c; Nonatuk 11c; Pittsburgh Family 10½c; Juniata 8, fine, 10c per yard, carpet chain, white, 33c; colored 40c; cotton batting 16c; twine 33c.

CARBON OIL—The market rules firm; holders refuse to make concessions in order to effect sales; sold at works, free on cars, 11½@12c.

COUNTRY LARD—Is selling at 8@9c per lb.

CRANBERRIES—Sales per bbl $10@12; per bushel $3 50@4; the market is well supplied.

CHEESE—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article; holders are firm and a good many lots are changing hands; prime Ohio Factory 15@15½c; nutmeg 17c; Young America 18c; Ohio Sweitzer 16@17c per lb.

DRESSED HOGS—Firm at 6½@7c per lb.

EGGS—The market was dull, with sales at 25c per dozen.

FLOUR—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The demand was fair at the following: Spring wheat $7 25@7 75, red winter wheat $8@8 50, white wheat $8@10. Rye flour $5 50 per barrel.

GAME—Market is well supplied with the various articles that belongs to this heading. Venison is very dull, only the choicest kinds being sold. Saddles 10@12c per lb; rabbits $1 50 per dozen; squirrels 50@75c; quails $1 25@1 50; pheasants and prairie chickens $3 50.

GROCERIES—The market continues to rule firm, with a good local and export demand, particularly coffee, which is still going up. Sugars are weak. Prices have a declining tendency. Molasses firm and looking up. Sugars are also firm. Rice has also advanced. The present rates are:

Coffee—Choice Rio 32@34c; good to prime 31@32c; fair 28@30c; Roasted one pound packages 35c; loose 34½c.

Sugars—Patent cut loaf 12¼c; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 11¼@11½c; Standard A 10½c; B 10¾c; Ex. C 10¼c; Circle C 10c; Franklin Extra C 9¾c; Franklin No. 2 Extra C 9½; Yellow Sugars 8@9c, as to quality.

Molasses—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 75c; fair to prime old 65@70c as to quality.

Syrups—Extra white drips 70c; sugar drips 60c; amber 60@65c; lower grades 35@40c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9½c; Patna 8½c; Rangoon 7¾@8c.

Oat Meal—Per keg $4 50; per bbl $8 50. Pearl barley, Nos. 3 and 4 6¾c per lb.

Spices—Green pepper 28c; grain allspice 20c; whole cloves 45c; cassia 40c; nutmegs $1 35; ground spices in 6lb cans, mustard 38c; allspice 25c; cinnamon 55c; ginger 30c; cloves 45c; Cayenne pepper 55c; white pepper 65c.

Candles—Mould candles 12c; sterine 14c; star do 19c per lb.

HAY—The market continues dull, with more sellers than buyers. This, however, has been the situation for some time. Baled sold on the wharf and from depot at $18, 20@23 per ton.

ONIONS—Are held firmly, with sales at $6@8 00 per bbl, as per quality.

HOMINY—Market steady, with a good trade demand at $4 75@5 25 per barrel.

PEAS—Sold at $1 60@1 75 per bushel.

POTATOES—Are held firmly, with sales of peach blows in a jobbing way at $1 10@1 12 per bushel, by the car load.

PROVISIONS—The market is well supplied. The current rates are: hams, sugar, 12½c; shoulders, 9¾; plain, 8¾c; breakfast bacon, 11½c; dried beef, 16c; beef tongues, $7 50 per dozen; rib sides, 9c; short ribs, 9½c; clear, 10c; mess pork, $16 75 per bbl; ham sausage, 10c; lard tierces, 10¼c; half barrels, 10¾c; buckets, 11¼c per lb.

TALLOW—Is quoted at 6½@7c per lb.

WHISKEY—Firm; sales of highwines $1 03@1 05.

RECEIPTS OF PIG IRON, METAL, ORE AND BLOOMS.

The following are the receipts of metal, iron and ore by the different railroads:

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.

	Cars.
Nimick & Co., metal	34
Byers, McC. & Co., metal	1
Dilworth, P. & Co., metal	2
J. Reamer, metal	4
Brown & Co., metal	2
Lewis, O. & P., metal	2
Total	45

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co., metal	10
J. Moorhead	4
J. Moorhead, blooms	3
Caughey & H., blooms	1
Caughey & H., metal	1
McIntosh, H. & Co., metal	1
Total	20

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

S. B. & Co., ore	15
Zug & Co., ore	3
Pittsburgh Bolt Co., ore	1
Total	19

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, January 22, 1874.

REMARKS—The market since our last has improved with an increased demand and an advance in prices at all the leading points in the oil regions, and of course producers are jubilant over the situation. The advance at Parkers was 8@10 cents per barrel and a further one is talked of.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

Firmness and activity were the order of the day. The advance has livened up the market very materially. The following sales were made at

PARKER'S.

2,500 bbls United	$1 20
2,000 do Union	1 30
2,000 do B. O. 1st 6 months	2 15

For prices at other points see dispatches.

REFINED.

The advance in crude will soon produce a similar movement in the manufactured article. So far there has been no change. Sales were reported at the works free on cars at 11¾@12c per gallon.

Philadelphia—Prices advanced; now held at 13½c; February, 13¾c; March, 14@14½c.

New York—Market firm and prices higher; spot 13½@13¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market steady at at city at $1 90; country, $1 85.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, January 21.—The Herald says: The petroleum market underwent a slight advance at all points in the region. On Upper Road the market opened at $1 37½, and advanced gradually during the day to $1 45, which was offered freely at the close without sellers. At Oil City the market was quoted at $1 35. The market at Parkers Landing was $1 20 for United and $1 30 for Union at buyers' option. On the river, irrespective of pipe, first six months $2 15. The home refined market was 6½c in bulk, and 11¼c in barrels. Sales:

UPPER ROAD.

1,000 bbls spot	$1 37½
1,000 do do	1 40
1,000 do do	1 42½
1,000 do do	1 45

OIL CITY.

1,000 bbls do	1 35

PARKER'S.

1,000 bbls United	1 20
1,000 bbls Union	1 30
2,000 do buyers option 1st 6 mons.	2 15

NEW YORK, January 21.—Closing 20th.—Market higher; refined steady and quiet at 13½@14c; cases 13¼@19¼c; crude, bulk, 5¾@5¾c, Philadelphia, refined, 13½c bid without leading to business; sales of 500 bbls, last half of March at 14c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 21.—Spot 13½c. Crude, 5¼@5¾c; cases, 18¼c; sales none; futures: February, 13¾c; March, 14@14½c.

TIDIOUTE, January 21.—Market steady at $1 07½.

OIL CITY, January 21.—Market firm at $1 30@1 35.

TITUSVILLE, January 51.—Market excited at $1 45.

PARKER'S LANDING, January 21.—Market quiet and firm at $1 18½; United and Union, $1 30.

ALLEGHENY LIVESTOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1874.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle by the various railroads centering at the Allegheny yards were forty cars or some nine hundred head; by far the largest run by rail we have had for some time. Of these nineteen cars were from Chicago and the balance from Ohio and Indiana. Of the stock from Chicago some three or four loads were stock cattle and were not offered in this market, being driven to Washington county by Mr. E. T. Van Vorhis.

In addition to the receipts by rail there were small droves driven in from the surrounding country, making in all in the neighborhood of eleven hundred as the total of offerings. The quality of the cattle as a general thing were the medium and lower grades, though we must say that several droves of really good cattle were on sale.

The market opened at seven o'clock and in a drizzling rain and continued so until the close.

Butchers saw the anxiety of drovers to sell, many of whom sold at cost early in the morning in order to avoid what all of them anticipated a bad market. However, butchers were evidently not anxious to purchase soon, as the market dragged along to one o'clock, closing dull and draggy. Early in the day a few prime cattle sold to parties who buy when they find what suits, at what was considered about last week's figures, but this did not last long as before two o'clock prices were off 25c and by noon 50c in all grades and kinds from last week's figures. Some of the drovers after seeing the large number of cattle here, did not put theirs on sale and we think that at least ten cars were driven to East Liberty for wholesale. On the whole the market was a very unsatisfactory one and we heard considerable complaint from drovers regarding it. Trade closed out at about the following figures:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers, fine and smooth	6 50@6 75
Extra 1,300 do	6 00@6 25
Prime 1,200 do	5 50@5 75
Prime 1,100 do	5 00@5 25
Fair 1,000 do	4 50@4 75
Common	3 75@4 25
Bulls	2 50@4 50

One extra bull weighing in the neighborhood of 2,000 lbs brought from Indiana by Mr. Horace Tucker, sold to-day for 600 per hundred lb about the price a prime steer would bring. He was said to be the finest animal of the kind offered here for many a day.

SHEEP.

The arrival of sheep is light. The market is good for all kinds but best for prime stock, a branch of good sheep and lambs mixed sold to-day at seven cents per pound the highest figures we heard of. Market closed firm.

HOGS.

The run was fair. Market dull. Bad weather interfered with the trade. Prices remain unchanged. Prime hogs sold at $6 25 about the top of the market. Common as low as $5 95.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1874.

CATTLE.

The week's receipts of cattle were large, the quality of the stock on sale being generally the medium and lower grades with a small sparkling of good and extra. Yesterday afternoon trade commenced to open up and prices ruled a shade higher than last week. Buyers were disposed to hold, hence the demand fell off. The market, however, found holders. The following are the prices at which stock was held at:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers fine and smooth	$6 50@6 62
Prime 1,300	6 90@6 25
do 1,200	5 00@5 25
Fair 1,100	5 00@5 25
do 1,00	4 50@4 75
Common	3 50@4 00
Bulls	2 50@3 75

HOGS.

The run of hogs continues heavy, the weather being bad and unfavorable for trade. The market ruled slow and dull. Prices are off since Monday 10@15c per hundred lb. No good hogs selling. The market closed at about the following:

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia	$5 80@5 85
Prime do	5 70@5 75
Good medium hogs	5 60@5 65
Yorkers	5 40@5 45

SHEEP.

The run of sheep has been very heavy. The market was good early in the week, but under the influence of the heavy run prime are lower. The attendance of buyers was good and trade ruled moderately active at the following:

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs fine wool	$6
do 100 lbs coarse do	5 50@5 60
do 95 lbs fine do	5 75@5 85

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, January 21.—Money easy at 5 per cent. Sterling quiet at $4 82½ and $4 83 for 60 days, and $4 86@4 86½ for sight. Customs receipts $323,000.

Gold closed at 111⅝, lowest point of the day. The highest price was 111⅞ but most of the business was at 111¾. The carrying rates were 4 to 6 per cent. Treasury disbursements $290,000. Clearings $51,000,000. Governments closed strong at the best prices of the day. State bonds quiet. Stocks opened firm and advanced ¼@½ per cent. The advance was subsequently lost, but at midday the temper of speculation changed and the market advanced steadily until the close. The strongest stocks were New York Central, C. C. & I. C. and Union Pacific. The action of the Committee on Ways and Means in reference to the limit of legal tenders gives the bulls renewed confidence. Sales between ten and two o'clock amounted to 145,000 shares, of which 14,000 were Western Union, 20,000 Union Pacific, 8,000 Wabash, 14,000 Pacific Mail, 15,000 New York Central, 32,000 Lake Shore and about 4,000 each of St. Paul and Ohios.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, January 21.—Cotton dull; middling upland 16¾c. Flour dull and lower; receipts 17,000 barrels; supefine western and State $5 70@6 15; common to good $6 50@6 85; good to choice $6 90@7 20; white wheat, extra, $7 25@7 40; St. Louis $6 75@11. Rye flour steady. Corn meal scarce and firm; western $4 25@4 70 Whisky lower at 99c. Wheat dull and closed steady; receipts 104,000 bushels; No 2 spring Chicago $1 57@1 59; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 59@1 61; Iowa spring $1 53@1 60; white spring $1 65; white western $1 75; No. 1 spring Chicago $1 61; good to choice Minnesota $1 62@1 65. Rye quiet at $1 08@1 10. Barley scarce and advancing; $1 95 for Canada West in store. Malt firmer; Canada West $2@2 10. Corn firmer and quiet; receipts 28,000 bushels; new western mixed afloat 84@90½c; old do. 94½c; do. in store 93½c; unsound western mixed $1 40. Oats heavy; receipts 39,000 bushel; mixed western 60c; white 61@62c. Hay and hops unchanged. Sugar dull and lower; fair to good refining 7½@7¾c. Coffee strong and buoyant at full prices. Petroleum excited and higher; crude 6c bid; refined 14½c. Turpentine 48@49c. Eggs unchanged. Leather steady at 29½@30c; Orinoco 25½@27½c. Wool firm; domestic fleece 40@70c; unwashed 18@35c; pulled 25@52c. Provisions—Pork, new mess, 16@16½c; February 16c; March 16½c; April 16¾c. Beef quiet. Cutmeats unchanged. Middles heavy; long and short clear 8½. Lard heavy; prime 9½c; February 9½c; March 9½c; April 9¾c. Butter firm; western 25@35c. Cheese firm at 9½@15c.

METALS.

Manufactured copper steady; ingot lake $24 75@25 gold. Pig iron quiet; Scotch $40@47; American $27@36. Bar unchanged; Russia $17@17 50 gold. Nails quiet; cut $4@4 25; clinch $5 50@6 25.

DRY GOODS.

Trade was quiet to-day, but prints and worsted dress goods were moderately active in first hands. Cotton goods quiet but steady in price. Bleached shirtings and best brand cottonades fairly active. Medium and chlorate prints in good request. The Daily Bulletin says: "Conestago fancy prints have been opened at 10c." Worsted coatings, fine fancy cassimere and suitings in moderate demand.

CHICAGO, January 21.—Flour dull but unchanged. No. 1 spring Chicago, $1 23@1 23½; No. 2 do, $1 22, cash; $1 23½, seller, February; $1 26¾, seller, March; No. 3, $1 17; rejected, $1 12. Corn quiet and unchanged; No. 2 mixed, 59c cash; 59½c, seller, February; 61c, seller, March; new, No. 2, 51½c; rejected, old, 53@54c; new, 49c. Oats—demand good, and prices advanced; No. 2, 41½c cash; 42¼c, February; rejected, 37½@38c. Rye—demand fair and market firm; No. 2, 77@79c. Barley—fall No. 2, $1 40@1 45; No 3, prices advanced. Provisions quiet and weak. Pork dull, and prices lower; $14 20 cash; $14 25, seller, February; $14 75, seller, March. Lard dull, and prices declined; $8 75 cash; $9 February; $9 30 March. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged in every respect; shoulders 5½c; short rib middles 7¾c; short clear middles 7¾c. Green shoulders 5¾c; short clear middles 7¼c; hams 18 lbs average, 8¼c. Whisky quiet and unchanged in every respect at 96c.

CINCINNATI, January 21.—Cotton dull at 15¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and firm at 60@63c. Oats steady and in moderate demand at 45@55c. Rye quiet and unchanged in every respect. Barley quiet and unchanged. Coffee quiet and firm at 29¼@33½c. Linseed oil, demand fair and prices advanced to $1 05. Eggs steady and in moderate demand. Butter firm and in moderate demand. Cheese steady and in moderate demand. Pork firm; sales 15½c. Whisky quiet at 94c. Lard steam at 8¾@9c; city kettle 9¼@9¼c; sales of country kettle at 9c. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand; shoulders 6¾c; cash 7c; clear rib 7¾c; clear 7⅞@8c; bacon, demand fair and market firm; shoulders 7½c; do sides clear rib, 8¾@8¾c; clear 9c; green meats nominal; hogs quiet and light shipping at $5 20@5 30; heavy $5 25@5 65.

MILWAUKEE, January 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat, demand fair and market firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 25¾; seller February No. 2 do. $1 22¾; seller March $1 26¼. Oats, demand fair and market firm; No. 2 40½c. Corn, demand fair and market firm; No. 2 mixed 59½c. Rye No. 2 76c. Barley scarce and firm; spring No. 2 $1 49. Mess pork nominal at $14 25@14 50; sweet pickle hams 9@10c; dry salted shoulders nominal at 5¾c; loose boxed middles 7¾@8c. Lard firm; kettle 9¼@9¾; store 9c. Hogs, active at $6 25.

TOLEDO, January 21.—Flour—Demand fair and market firm. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2 white Wabash $1 58; amber Michigan $1 47; seller February $1 47½; seller April $1 57@1 57½; No. 2 red $1 44. Corn opened firm, but closed dull; high mixed 67c; seller February 68¼c; seller March 69@70c; seller April 71c; seller May 72½c; new 64¼c; seller March 63c; low mixed, new, 63c; no grade, new, 62½c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No. 1, 47½c; No. 2, 46c. Dressed hogs quiet at $6 50. Clover seed $5 25.

NASHVILLE, January 21.—Cotton steady with a moderate demand. Flour quiet and unchanged at $6 50@8 75. Wheat quiet and unchanged at $1 35@1 55. Corn demand fair and prices advanced to 70c. Oats 55@60c. Coffee in fair demand and prices advanced to 29@30c. Provisions in good demand at full prices. Lard 10c. Bulk shoulders 6¾c; bulk sides clear rib, 7¾c; clear 8¾@11¼c packed hams, sugar cured, 7¼c; new 13c. Whisky lower and firm at $1 00.

BOSTON, January 21.—Wool steady with a steady but moderate demand; choice fleeces offered sparingly and prices of delaine and combing fleeces gradually work ing up, with very little of the latter now to be had under 60c. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces 52@57c. Wisconsin and Michigan fleeces 50@52½c. Delaine and combings 57@60c.

BALTIMORE, January 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; western spring $1 55@1 65. Corn weak and lower; mixed western nominal at 85c. Oats quiet. Rye steady. Provisions firmer with improved demand; mess pork 16½c; bulk shoulders 6½@6¾c; bulk sides clear rib 8@8¼c.

LOUISVILLE, January 21.—Cotton, middling 15¼c. Flour quiet. Wheat quiet; white $1 65; amber $1 60; red $1 50. Corn quiet at 67@70c. Oats quiet at 52@55c. Provisions firm and unchanged; mess pork $15 25@15 50; bulk shoulders 6¼c; bulk sides clear rib 7¾c; clear 8c; bacon shoulders 7½c; bacon sides clear rib 8¾c; clear 8¾@9c. Lard, tierce 9½c; kegs 10¼c; good 9c. Whisky 94½c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 21.—Flour dull and declined; superfine $5 00@5 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota $7@7 75; State, Ohio and Indiana $7 75@8. Wheat quiet at $1 58@1 65; amber $1 75@1 80; white $1 80@1 90. Rye steady; State $1 24. Corn dull; new yellow 78@82c; new mixed western 82@84c. Oats dull; white 57@62c; mixed 55c. Petroleum; crude 10@10½c; refined 13½@14c. Whisky $1 01

MEMPHIS, January 21.—Cotton quiet and unchanged in every respect; the demand is chiefly for better grades; middling 15½@15¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Cornmeal easier and active at $3 30@3 35. Corn in fair demand, but at lower rates at 72@72c. Oats in fair demand, but at lower rates at 58@59c. Hay quiet and unchanged.

CLEVELAND, January 21.—Wheat dull but unchanged. Corn quiet at 66@67c. New 70@71c. Old oats steady, No. 1 stale 48c. No. 2 do. 51c. White Petroleum steady more active and unchanged.

FAMILY MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Jan. 22, 1874.

MEATS.

Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb	20c
Beef, round steak, ₱ lb	18c
Fresh mutton, ₱ lb	10@12c
Fresh lamb, ₱ lb	10@12c
Fresh veal, ₱ lb	10@12c
Fresh pork, ₱ lb	12@15c
Corned beef, ₱ lb	10c
Ham, ₱ lb	18c
Pickled pork, ₱ lb	10c
Dried beef, ₱ lb	20c
Breakfast bacon, ₱ lb	14@16c
Sausage meat, ₱ lb	12½c
FISH.	
Lake fish, ₱ lb	10 c
POULTRY.	
Chickens, per pair	60@70c
Ducks, per pair	$1 00
Turkeys	$1 00@2 00
FRUITS AND BERRIES.	
Apples, per half peck	20@25c
Lemons, ₱ dozen	25@50c
Oranges, ₱ dozen	40@75c
Malaga Grapes ₱ lb	35c
Grapes, ₱ lb	10@12c
Cranberries, per quart	20c
VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, per peck	35c
Sweet potatoes, per half peck	30c
Turnips, per half peck	15c
Carrots, per bunch	5c
Onions, per half peck	40c
Beets, per bunch	6c
Cabbages, per head	5@15c
Lima Beans per quart	20
Parsnips, ₱ bunch	10c
Celery, 3 bunches	25c
BUTTER.	
Prime to choice yellow print, per lb	40@45c
Choice yellow roll, per lb	30@35c
Ordinary to good do, per lb	20@25c
Cheese, per lb	20c
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	35c

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Jan. 22, 1873.

REMARKS—Dealers report a continued good demand at full prices ranging from 40@50c per lb as per quality. Report says that the amount in first hands is very small in this section of the country. For some time past dealers have been taking all good lots that were offered at the range of prices we have noted. The eastern markets are fair at all points. Manufacturers are purchasing freely of desirable grades. The market favors holders.

WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES

OFFICE OF THE POST, Jan. 22, 1874.

Manufacturers' rivised price list of wrought iron pipe, adopted September 9, 1873:

Inside diameter. Inches.	Plain Iron pipe. Per foot.	Galvanized pipe. Per foot.	Weight of pipe. Per foot.
BUTT ELDED.			
⅛	10	22	24
¼	10	22	42
⅜	12	22	56
½	15	24	85
¾	20	32	1 12
1	29	45	1 67
1¼	39	60	2 25
1½	50	85	2 69
LAP WELDED.			
2	70	1 15	3 66
2½	1 10	1 80	5 77
3	1 50	2 30	7 54
3½	1 85	3 00	9 05
4	2 50	3 50	10 72
4½	2 75	4 00	12 40
5	3 20	4 75	14 56
6	4 50	6 00	18 77
7	6 00	.....	23 41
8	7 00	.....	28 35
9	10 00	.....	.....
10	12 00	.....	40 64

Terms, net cash. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes, or their equivalent. Liberal discount to the trade.

PITTSBURGH NAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Jan. 22 1874.

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.

Per keg.

10d to 60d nails, fence and brads	$4 25
8d and 9d " " "	4 50
6d and 7d " " "	4 75
4d and 5d nails	5 00
3d nails	5 75
2d nails	7 00

FINE BLUED.

3d	$7 25
2d	8 00

CASING.

10d to 30d	5 50
8d and 9d	5 25
6d and 7d	5 75

FINISHING.

10d to 30d	5 75
8d	6 00
6d	6 25
4d	6 50

CLINCH.

Clinch nails....$6 00

CUT SPIKES.

3 to 6 inch 4 50

BARREL.

¾ inch	7 25
⅝ inch	6 00
1 inch	5 75
1¼ inch	6 25
1¼ inch	6 00
1½ inch	5 50
1¾ inch	5 25

12½c per keg off lots of 100 kegs and over.

Terms—Note or acceptance at 60 days, with exchange on New York, or discount of two per cent. for cash, if remitted within ten days from date of invoice. Payments to be made in New York exchange, United States treasury notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than fifty dollars.

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Jan. 22, 1874.

The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifer—50 case	$7 50 ₱ case
Less quantity	8 00 "
Greenwich Lye, 150 cases	7 25 "
Potash—50 cases (delivered in Phila)	8 00 "
Less quantity	8 50 "
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	6 50@6 75 ₱ lb
Less quantity	7½@7¾c "
Sal soda—25 kegs	2½c "
Less quantity	3¼c "
Sal soda—25 bbls	2¾c "
Less quantity	3¼c "
Caustic soda—10 drums	8 c "
Less quantity	8¼c "
Copperas—20 bbls	1¾c "
Less quantity	2 c "
Porous alum—10 bbls	3¾c "
Less quantity	4 c "
Sulphuric acid	3 c "
Muriatic acid	4¼c "
Nitric acid	15 c "
Chloride calcium	2½c "
Pure alumina	10 c "
Lump alum	3¾@4 c "

Terms, cash in 30 days.

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Jan 22. 1873.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, per M	$65 00
First common	55 00
Second common	30 00
Third common	25 00
Sheeting	20 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ₱ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	34 00
Partition boards	45 00
Shelving on both sides	34 00
Shelving on one side	32 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	34 00
Moulded weatherboarding	37 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	34 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	32 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$ 6 50
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 25

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Jan. 22, 1874.

	Per gal.	
Common rectified Whisky	$ 95@1 00	
Proof rectified	1 05@1 10	
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	1 50	
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	2 00	
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	2 50	
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	3 25	
Pure Rye, 5 years old	5 00	
Pure Rye, 2 years old	2 25	
Domestic Brandy, proof gallon	1 0	
Imported brandy	6 00@9 0	
Domestic Gin	1 50@1 75	
Holland Gin	2 90@3 50	
B. B. Brandy	1 50@1 75	
Cherry Brandy	1 50@1 75	
Port Wine	1 50@1 75	
Port Wine "Crown,"	2 00@2 50	
Sherry Wine "Valette,"	1 50@1 75	
Sherry Wine "Crown,"	2 25@2 75	
Sherry Wine "Harmony,"	5 50@6 00	
Rum "New England,"	1 75@2 00	
Rum "Jamaica;"	5 00@5 5	
	Quarts.	Pints.
Champaigne, "C. H."	$27 00	$29 00
Champaigne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champaign, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 00
Highwines	1 03@1 00	

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Jan. 22. 1874.

Shaker No. 1, ₱ dozen	$ 3 50
Shaker " 2, "	3 00
Hurl A " " "	3 25
Hurl " 1, "	3 00
Hurl " 2, "	3 00
Plain Hurl	2 00
Western common	2 00
Broom corn, prime ₱ ton	150@180 00
Broom corn, common ₱ ton	140@160 00
Broom handles, ₱ 1,000, plain	18 00
Painted	30 00
Swallow broomes, ₱ dozen	.....
I C, 14x20, leaded	12 00
I X, 14x20, leaded	14 25

According to quality and quantity prices would vary less.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Jan. 22, 1874.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists.

Acid.				Magne cal	lb	80	@1 00
Acetic	lb	16	@ 20	—Carb	lb	35	@ 40
Citric	lb	52	@1 55	Manna S F	lb		60
Oxalic	lb	25	@ 28	Morph sul	lb	5 60	@5 90
Sulph	lb		3½	Nutm No 1	lb		4 00
Tartaric	lb	55	@ 58	Oil			
Alcohol,	gal	2 00	@2 20	Bergamot	lb	2 25	@6 50
Aloes.				—Castor	lb	27½	
Cape	lb		20	—Cinnam'n	lb		2 20
Socot	lb		75	—Cloves	lb	3 50	@4 00
Am Carb	lb	26	@ 27	Oil			
—Aqua	lb	11	@ 13	Cod liver	gal	2 00	@2 50
Annatto	lb	65	@ 80	Lemon	lb		5 20
Ashes			